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Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,171. 號一十七百一千九萬一第 日四十月九年未己 HONGKONG THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1919. 四拜禮 號六月一拾年捌國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
8.00 „	to 9.30 „	„ 10	„
9.30 „	to 11.00 „	„ 15	„
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„ 15	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„ 10	„
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„ 15	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„ 10	„
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„ 15	„
5.00 „	to 8.00 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	„ 10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„ 15	„
11.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„ 10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 „	„ 15	„
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10	„
6.00 „	to 6.30 „	„ 15	„
6.30 „	to 8.00 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[70

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 3. A. Local. a.m.	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.		7.30		8.35		3.30			
SHEK LUNG	arr.		8.40		11.07		4.45			
	dep.		8.45		11.17		4.50			
Shum Chun	arr.		10.20		1.00		6.40			
	dep.	7.27	10.30	8.10	4.30	11.45	6.45	3.00	5.54	6.11
Sheungshui	dep.	7.33	—	8.16	4.37	11.51	—	3.06	6.00	6.17
Fanling	dep.	7.37	—	8.21	4.42	11.55	—	3.10	6.04	6.21
Taipo Market	dep.	7.46	—	8.32	4.54	12.05	—	3.21	6.16	6.33
Taipo	dep.	7.52	—	8.37	5.01	12.09	—	3.27	6.22	6.38
Shatin	dep.	8.04	—	8.50	5.14	12.23	—	3.40	6.41	6.48
Tsumati	dep.	8.17	—	9.04	5.28	12.35	—	3.55	6.55	7.00
Hunghom	dep.	8.25	—	9.10	5.36	12.41		3.59	6.59	7.06
KOWLOON	arr.	8.26	11.10	9.13	5.39	12.44	7.25	4.02	6.02	7.08

On Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local	No. 16 Local. a.m.	No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K.	6.25	7.55	9.05	10.15	11.15	11.45 a.m.	1.02	2.45	4.35	6.05
KOWLOON	dep.	6.46	8.10	9.20	10.33	11.33	12.01 p.m.	1.18	3.00	4.52	6.25
Hunghom	dep.	6.50	—	9.25	10.37	11.37	12.04	1.22	—	4.56	6.29
Tsumati	dep.	6.57	—	9.32	10.43	11.43	12.09	1.28	—	5.03	6.35
Shatin	dep.	7.09	—	9.46	10.56	11.56	12.23	1.40	—	5.14	6.47
Taipo	dep.	7.22	—	10.00	11.09	12.09	12.36	1.53	—	5.27	7.01
Taipo Market	dep.	7.28	—	10.07	11.13	12.13	12.38	1.57	—	5.31	7.05
Fanling	dep.	7.37	—	10.19	11.23	12.23	12.47	2.07	—	5.41	7.15
Sheungshui	dep.	7.41	—	10.23	11.27	12.27	12.50	2.11	—	5.45	7.19
Shum Chun	arr.	7.46	8.50	10.28	11.32	12.32	12.55	2.16	3.40	5.50	7.24
	dep.	—	8.55	10.50	—	—	—	—	3.45	—	—
SHEK LUNG	arr.	—	10.35	1.43	—	—	—	—	5.20	—	—
	dep.	—	10.40	2.15	—	—	—	—	5.30	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	11.50	3.10	—	—	—	—	6.40	—	—

On Sundays and Public Holidays only. On Saturdays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheungsnui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.50	12.00	2.20	6.00	Shataukok	dep.	7.05	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55	Fanling	arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

R. BAKER, Manager.
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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	83 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24 „	24 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,700 tons.	12,000 tons.	18,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken	460 feet.	580 feet	470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	56 „	86 „	98 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken	23 „	26 „	30 „

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

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Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 3 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

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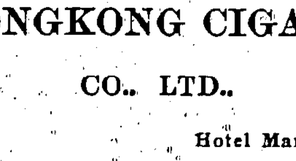

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VERMICELLI, PASTE STARS, MACARONI, EGG-NOODLES, and all other kinds of Soup stuff, in respect of the OPENING CEREMONY OF OUR NEW FACTORY at CAUSEWAY BAY, HONGKONG, on the 25th OCTOBER, for 20 days from the 25th October to the 14th November.

THE RIGHT TO BE RUDE.

REPLY TO "LOOKER-ON."

"Looker On's" effusion in the *Straits Times*, says the *Malay Mail*, will have amused many. Somehow or other these diatribes against the manners and morals of Selangorites never seem to reach this office. They are always published by our contemporaries a comfortable distance away. We might flatter ourselves that the writers know we would not stand for such rot. But we think it more likely that they (quite wrongly) imagine than through us their identity might be revealed. It is easy to criticise, but it is not so easy to meet the object of criticism an hour or two later in the club. We, in this office, are constantly battling with wild beasts of Ephesus whose idea of a fair division of labour is that they should have the fun of attacking this or that personality while we stand the racket. If we refuse to father their extravagances, we are told that we have no mind of our own. But when we offer to publish the worst they are capable of provided their real names are attached, nah pooh! "Looker on" does not know what he is talking about. There is probably no place in the world where a man or a woman finds his or her level more surely than in the F.M.S. Most people coming out here get a lift of one or two rungs on the social ladder. The process takes people different ways. The good chaps regard it philosophically. They thank the Deity for small mercies, and settle down comfortably. The others get a rush of blood to the head. They want to be taken at their own valuation, whereas people here insist on sizing up new-comers by their own observations. We do not deny that the oldest inhabitants take their time about it, but they have the best of reasons for that. The delay irritates those others, and they proceed to work the snobbery "stunt" for all its worth. To them the words "public school" are like a red rag to a bull. A 'Varsity man should be shot at sight, and as for the Lake Club—. They are, in fact, social Bolsheviks. Fortunately, most of the European community have inherited commonsense. A man is taken for what he is, not what he says he is. We get on quite well that way.

Anyhow, what we are trying to get at is this. These social anarchists who prate of liberty are seeking to take from us yet another of our cherished privileges, *i.e.*, the right of being rude. We have just been reading an amusing article contributed to the *Times of Ceylon* in which one A.E.M. describes his experiences in a South Indian dak bungalow (rest-house) into which he butted when it was occupied as to the one half by a peppery colonel and as to the other by a civilian Brass Hat. Needless to say, A.E.M. received the order of the Frozen Mitt with palms. But he succeeded in "drawing" an Indian official reader of our contemporary who, in the best Secretariat manner, demonstrates the gross impropriety of an unofficial being on the earth at all. Commenting on the incident, the *Times of Ceylon* says:—"The truth of the matter is that English people are traditionally, habitually and incorrigibly rude to each other on all such occasions as that described by A.E.M., who was quite wrong in attributing the eccentricities of conduct of which he complained either to the official or social atmosphere or to the curries of India. This kind of conduct is part and parcel of the Anglo-Saxon nature. Has anyone for instance ever walked into a railway carriage in England without coming under the fire of the resentful glares of those who came there before him? George A. Birmingham describes how English passengers on board ships scowl at each other with every appearance of resentment on the first day, become bosom friends on the third, exchange cards promising to call on each other on the last day of the voyage and, a week afterwards, throw the card into the fire and forget their promise. This is the Anglo-Saxon way whether in Mandapan or Massachusetts or Manchester." Our contemporary is right. We do not come out here for the benefit of our health. We come out to make money. And most of us can nearly pay our way. We throw off the shackles of civilisation, and seek the freedom of the jungle; in other word, we herd together like rabbits because there are no houses. But do not try us too far. At least leave us the right to be rude to each other.

NEW HERALDIC SYMBOL FOR GERMANY.

The German Government is preparing to abolish the Monarchist emblems on official coats-of-arms, seals, stamps, notepaper, and envelopes. New tokens are to be substituted.

The one-headed Black Eagle has been selected by the Government as the German coat-of-arms, and it will be represented in simple heraldic form without any elaboration. It differs from the previous Imperial Eagle by the absence of the crown from the head, by the absence of the shield, by the disappearance of the Hohenzollern arms on the shield and by the eagle's wings not being spread out. The beak, tongue, and claws are red, and the background of the shield on which the eagle appears is golden yellow.

NANNING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OCTOBER 30th.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Two or three months ago silver and copper mines were opened at Wangchow, less than a hundred miles down the river from Nanning, and General Tam, the Military Governor, went to inspect the work in person. Now about two thousand men are working the mines, and there are four engineers in charge. It was hoped that the silver would be available for making coinage for Kwangsi, but experiments have shown that the silver is of poor quality, and the coins that were made did not ring any better than iron. A fifth engineer, of more experience, is now being engaged in the hope that he will be able to improve the quality of the output.

Hides constitute an important item in the export trade of Nanning, but hitherto they have been sent out in a roughly tanned state to be made into leather in Hongkong or elsewhere. Now experiments are being made in Nanning with a view to turning out the finished article ready for use. Leather boots are now widely used, but the supply has come mainly from Japan. Now that goods from this source are under a social ban, there is an opportunity for others to develop a business which will be of great benefit to local trade.

A factory has recently been opened near Nanning for making cloth, and upwards of five hundred men are employed. At present the chief work is making cloth for soldiers' clothing, but, as the business develops, it is hoped to provide cloth for general use.

In order to provide a substitute for Japanese chalk for use in schools, some of the schools have begun making it themselves, and it is thought that this, too, may become a local industry.

Straw hats have specially suffered at the hands of patriotic students and others as being a typical product of Japan. Some enterprising persons have now started a straw-hat industry in the town Teng-yuen, on the West River, as the rice-straw of that locality is said to be specially suitable for the purpose.

In order to encourage the planting of cotton, the Tuchün has brought 7,000 lbs. of cotton-seed from Hunnan and distributed it over the Province, to be planted in waste land and on uncultivated hillsides. In districts where it is found to do well the magistrates will be rewarded and encouraged to plant still more; the others will fall under the displeasure of the Tuchun.

Owing to the droughts of recent years, attention has been turned to the provision of wells, and four experts have been engaged from Peking recently to come to Kwangsi and open up wells for the use of the agriculturists, and to advise on the subject of irrigation generally.

PRICE OF RICE.

The price of rice is now $6 per picul for "new rice," and $8 per picul for "old rice." The rice now being harvested is of fairly good quality and quantity, and the weather is favourable for getting in the crops.

TELEPHONE EXTENSION.

The Telephone Exchange is being transferred from its previous situation in the Tuchún's *yamen* to the Telegraph Department on the City wall over the West Gate, and it is hoped that the general public will make greater use of it than heretofore has been possible.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Owing to the depreciation of the paper notes, the Post Office is charging $1.25 for stamps of the face value of $1. There is a good deal of uneasiness among merchants and others at the continued fall in the value of the notes.

CHANGE OF OFFICIALS.

The Chinese Superintendent of Customs, Mr. Wai, has been transferred to Wuchow, and has had the duties of Diplomatic Officer added to his charge, although he has no knowledge of English. For the latter reason he was, at first, unwilling to accept this position, but his objections were over-ruled, and he has now left Nanning.

FESTIVITIES AT MOMENG.

For some reason or other great preparations are being made at Momeng to celebrate the Festival of the Goddess of Mercy next month. It is said that over $20,000 is being spent on the event, which is to extend over three days—Nov. 11th. to 13th. It is not known why this money is being spent so lavishly when the Province is so poverty-stricken, though there are some who say that the Kwangsi officials are making their fortunes out of Kwangtung now that they are more or less controlling the two provinces by military force.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AN AMMUNITION CASE.

A Chinese, lately returned from America, brought a box from a friend to be handed over to the latter's relatives in the country. He purchased a passage in the *Sunning*, and when he went on board his luggage was searched. A revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition were discovered in the box his friend had given him. At the Magistracy yesterday, he was charged with being in unlawful possession of ammunition.

Mr. Leo. d'Almada, appearing for the defendant, contended that his client was not liable, as the box contained a label proving that it had been sent by the man in America.

The Police replied that the defendant was in possession of the box, and the ammunition was concealed in a false bottom.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant $100.

ABUSING HIS TRUST.

TAILOR'S ASSISTANT IMPRISONED.

A Chinese assistant to a military tailor was charged at the Magistracy yesterday, with stealing eight cotton shirts which were handed to him to be mended.

Evidence was given that the shirts were handed to defendant about a month ago, and he suddenly disappeared until Tuesday, when he was arrested.

Defendant said that complainant owed him money and had also taken his sewing machine. Complainant denied this, and said defendant was in debt to him.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

AROUND THE WORLD BY AIR-SHIP.

LIVERPOOL SYNDICATE'S BIG SCHEME.

An ambitious scheme for inaugurating an airship circuit round the world is being organized by the Great Northern Aerial Syndicate, Liverpool (says the Daily Mail). They hope to have the first airship in service by next May. Liverpool is to be the principal "jumping-off" ground. Negotiations are being conducted with centres throughout the world with a view to acquiring landing posts.

The airships, which the company are endeavouring to secure, are of two types. The larger ones, which will only call at the chief centres, are of the rigid class, capable of carrying 150 passengers. There will be both first and second class apartments, the former at the top of the airship and the latter at the bottom.

These vessels will be served by smaller non-rigid airships, which will accommodate 30 to 50 passengers, and transport them from the smaller towns to the principal posts."

Three routes have so far been outlined, viz.:

(1) Liverpool to York, Hull, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Petrograd Tomsk, Pekin, San Francisco, New York, Queenstown, and Dublin.
(2) Liverpool to London, Paris, Cairo, Colombo, Perth and Melbourne or Sydney.
(3) Liverpool to Cardiff, Lisbon, Sierra Leone, Capt Town, and Buenos Ayres.

Efforts are being made to acquire some of the vessels which were under construction for the Government at the conclusion of the war. The smaller and non-rigid class are already practically assured.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

NOTICE.

Hongkong Rifle League.—A practice shoot for possible and probable members of the Hongkong Defence Corps team will take place at King's Park Range on Monday, 10th. inst., commencing at 10 a.m.

Arrangements will be made for assistance and instruction to be given on the Range to anyone requiring same. Members of the Corps possessing aperture sights are invited to bring them.

Ammunition should be purchased at Headquarters not later than 1 p.m., on Saturday, 9th. inst.

G. E. STEWART (Captain),
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

Hongkong, November 5th., 1919.

MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MIAO TRIBES.

In consequence of the depredations of the wild Miao tribes in the west of the province, more than 3,000 soldiers have been sent to Posoh to try to bring about their subjection. These tribes are well armed, and it is suggested that the Tuchuns of Kwaichow and Yunnan have stirred them up in order to weaken the military strength of this province. This, however, is only conjectural.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES

will be held on the following Days during the month of NOVEMBER.

From 4.30 to 7 p.m.

TO-MORROW (Friday), 7th,
Monday, 10th, Friday, 14th,
Monday, 17th, Friday, 21st,
Monday, 24th, Thursday, 27th.

Admission to Dance Room Each Day $2 per head, including Tea.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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D. M. GOODALL,

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SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

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KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

A NEW CLUB-HOUSE TO BE ERECTED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Kowloon Cricket Club was held last evening, for the purpose of discussing the question of raising funds for the erection of a new Club-house.

Mr. A. O. Brawn, Vice-President, occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. W. T. Elson, G. Stark, J. Railton, D. Neilson and H. E. Stevens (Committee), L. J. Blackburn (Hon. Secretary) E. Abraham (Hon. Treasurer), J. P. Robinson (captain), R. E. Lindsell (Past Vice-President), and a large gathering of members.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, This meeting has assembled to discuss, and if it thinks fit to pass, some important proposals. The main proposal is to erect a new Club-house—one that shall be second to none in the Colony. The other proposals are subsidiary to the first in that they pave the way to finance the scheme. Before we proceed with this business I want to advertise, not only to the younger members who have lately been flocking to the Club but also to our patron, H.E. the Governor, and to the members of the Legislative Council and to the heads of the big firms, what an incalculable amount of good this Club is doing for the community. (Hear, hear). I need not dwell on the recreation it provides—cricket, tennis, golf, lawn bowls and croquet—and good fellowship it has promoted amongst hundreds of young and middle-aged men, together with their sweet-hearts and wives and sometimes their children. What I wish to emphasise is that the Club is relieving the Government of some of the responsibilities in the way of providing recreation for the people. (Hear, hear). It has relieved the strain on Happy Valley, Sookunpoo, Fanling and other places where the Government has endeavoured to cope with the demand for recreation by levelling, draining and providing means of access. Then, again, I want to emphasise that this Club has relieved the heads of firms of their obligation to provide recreation for their *employes*. This duty has been acknowledged by such firms as Whiteley's, Harrod's, Cadbury's, Lever Bros., and scores of others at Home, who maintain their own recreation clubs, and I think some of the big firms here might take a leaf out of the books of those firms. This Club has made life worth living to many young men who have come out here, strangers to the Colony, and has done something to make their lives a little less miserable and wretched. With the assistance of the P.W.D. the Club has converted the adjoining acres of what was once a swampy wilderness into an expanse of excellent turf with, in addition, a beautiful flower-garden that takes its toll at every Horticultural Show.

Now, in the coming years, we shall have hundreds of residences around us, and an ever-increasing demand for recreation. We propose to cater for that demand by building a large Club-house, and converting some undeveloped portions of our ground into tennis, bowls and croquet lawns. To do this we shall need a little assistance. We hope the Government will help us. We hope the heads of firms will take up some of our debentures. We can assure them that they will be gilt-edged securities. (Applause). We have to look forward to coming years. In the next ten or twenty years, instead of being on the outskirts of the settlement we shall be in the heart of these. We expect the co-operation of every member in our undertaking. The Committee has spent much time and thought over these proposals, but does not pretend they are infallible. The Committee will welcome any criticism or amendments you wish to put forward.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed, and Mr. L. J. Blackburn seconded, "That in the opinion of this meeting the present Club-house is inadequate for the needs of, and unworthy of the prestige, of the Club; that the Committee be empowered to proceed forthwith with the erection of a new Club-house according to the plans already submitted by Mr. W. L. Weaser or as may be hereafter amended by the General Committee or Government."

The motion was carried.

It was also decided to issue $10 debentures to the value of $25,000. The rules were altered so that in future ordinary members shall pay an entrance fee of $25 and a half-yearly subscription of $12; sea-going members an entrance fee of $15 and a half-yearly subscription of $6; officers and warrant-officers of the Navy and Army no entrance fee, but a half-yearly subscription of $12. Old members will become subject to the new scale of subscriptions as from September 1st., 1920.

A BARBER'S TROUBLES.

INTERESTING SUMMARY COURT ACTION.

In the Summary Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Melbourne, K. Hasuda claimed from Mr. J. H. Solomon, proprietor of the Hongkong Hair-Dressing Saloon, the sum of $252, namely $72 for twelve days' wages and $180 for one month's salary in lieu of notice. Plaintiff also claimed an account of the profits made by the defendant out of the hair-dressing saloon from February 17th., 1919, to September 13th., 1919, as well as the costs of his action.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. Davidson for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner said that the plaintiff was a master-barber who, for eleven years, had carried on his business in Beaconfield Arcade. At the beginning of this year, the defendant suggested that he should take over the Hongkong Hair Dressing Saloon, of which the defendant was the proprietor. This the plaintiff was not prepared to do, but on hearing that there was a likelihood that Beaconfield Arcade would be taken over by the Government, he made arrangements with the defendant to work for a salary. It was finally settled that he should receive $180 per month, and 20 per cent. of the profits made by the business. It was also agreed that when the plaintiff's saloon in the Beaconfield Arcade was closed, defendant would employ several of the staff. The plaintiff commenced to assist the defendant, on March 1st., and, when his shop was closed at the end of the month, three out of four of his assistants were taken over by the defendant. The plaintiff, who was consumptive, had to keep away from business several times owing to illness, and the defendant, by arrangement, always deducted from plaintiff's salary a certain amount for the days he was absent. On September 13th. the plaintiff was absent owing to illness, and the next day, when he returned, he was told that his services were no longer required. Certain letters passed between the parties. The plaintiff informed the defendant that he was willing to accept his dismissal on the terms on which he later made out his claim. The defendant, in reply, contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to anything because he had broken his agreement by starting another business similar to that in which he was employed, and because he had induced others in the defendant's employment to absent themselves from business. The plaintiff strenuously denied both these allegations.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY.

TWO MEN CHARGED.

Two Chinese were charged, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being concerned in an armed robbery on October 25th.

Complainant stated that while he was in bed he heard the door being opened and noticed a man standing by his bed side with a dagger in his hand. Another man was standing over his wife, pointing a revolver at her. Three other men ransacked the premises and stole jewellery to the value of over $800. Before leaving the premises they gagged and bound complainant and his wife, and attached a curtain pole to their ankles to prevent them from following. Witness was unable to identify the two defendants, but when they were arrested they were in possession of the greater part of the stolen property.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case till to-day.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

JEWELLER'S ASSISTANT VICTIMIZED.

A daring robbery was committed in broad daylight, on Tuesday, in Wing Lok Street, a jeweller's assistant being attacked and robbed of $1,091.

It appears that the assistant was carrying the money in a bag to the shop when he was met by three men, dressed in Siamese silk clothing. They entered into conversation with him, and asked him what the bag contained. The assistant told them, and they then assaulted him, threw him on the ground, and made off with the bag. A report was made to the Police five hours after the incident.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

INTERFERING WITH AN ARREST.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, D. A. Costa, employed by the Star Ferry Company, was charged with assaulting an Indian constable and with interfering with the lawful apprehension of a Chinese.

The case for the prosecution was that on October 12th, a Chinese, also employed by the Star Ferry Company, assaulted a Chinese rickshaw coolie. An Indian constable arrested the man, and defendant is then alleged to have seized hold of the constable's tunic and interfered with the man's arrest.

This statement was borne out by a Chinese constable and the rickshaw coolie in question.

The defence was that the rickshaw coolie abused a European lady opposite the Star Ferry wharf, and the Chinese asked him to desist. As the coolie continued, the Chinese kicked him and was arrested by the Indian. As the Chinese was on duty at the Ferry at the time, defendant asked the constable to let the man off till 2 p.m., at which hour he would be relieved. The constable refused, and arrested both defendant and the Chinese.

Inspector Cashman stated that when the parties were brought to the Central Police Station, he enquired into the matter and, finding that the assault was slight, he asked the Chinese to pay the coolie $1 as compensation.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson, appearing for the defence, submitted that the proper course would have been to issue a summons against the Chinese and defendant, instead of arresting them and taking them to the Police-station, thereby causing serious inconvenience to the company whose ferries they had to look after.

Inspector Cashman replied that the reason why the men were arrested was that the coolie had received a blow in a vital part of the body. If the Police had followed the practice of only taking the names and addresses of the parties and sending them away, they would be in an unenviable position if the coolie had died as a result of the assault, for the assailants might have left the Colony.

Mr. Lindsell said he was satisfied that defendant interfered with the constable. He thought the constable ought to have hesitated before taking the man to the Police-station. Defendant had evidently lost his head and tried to interfere. As he was a young man he would only be fined $10, although the offence was very serious.

BREAKING INTO GODOWNS.

A BANISHEE AND BURGLAR.

During the past few weeks a number of godowns at West Point have been entered by thieves, who, it is believed, belong to one gang. The West Point Police arrested one man in the early hours of Saturday morning as he was leaving a godown in Queen's Road West with a quantity of joss-paper. At the Police-station the man was recognised as a returned banishee, and had in his possession some burglarious implements. At the Magistracy, yesterday, he was charged with breaking into the store; returning from banishment; and being in possession of burglarious implements, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

CRICKET.

STAFF AND DEPTS. BEAT POLICE.

Low scoring ruled in the above match at Happy Valley, yesterday, the Staff winning 24 runs. Scores:—

STAFF AND DEPTS.

Rhodes, b Kelly	0
Cavanaugh, c Hollands, b Alexander	7
Humphrey, c Rosbrook, b Kelly	6
Heath, b Kelly	0
Filmer, c Condon, b Matthews	25
Macaulay, b Kelly	0
Tomory, c Hollands, b Alexander	1
Sheriff, l.b.w., b Kelly	14
Theyers, b Matthews	9
Pitt, c and b Matthews	1
Extras	6
Total	69

POLICE.

Stephenson, b Cavanaugh	0
Alexander, hit wicket, b Rhodes	14
Rosbrook, b Cavanaugh	0
Hollands, c and b Cavanaugh	1
Kelly, c and b Cavanaugh	2
Matthews, c and b Rhodes	1
French, c Macaulay, b Rhodes	4
Maskell, b Cavanaugh	2
Stubbs, b Cavanaugh	6
Bird, run out	1
Condon, not out	8
Extras	6
Total	45

SPORT.

HOCKEY.

HONGKONG H.C. DEFEAT STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS

A FAST AND INTERESTING GAME.

A much improved standard of hockey was witnessed at Happy Valley yesterday, when, for the second time this season, the Hongkong H.C. met and defeated the Staff and Departments. The Club was strengthened by the inclusion of Braga, while the Staff were able to call on the services of Gallagher, Talfourd, Larcom and Archer, none of whom played in the first match. When the Staff are able also to induce Coles, Tomory and Pugh to turn out, they should be able to offer a much better game to the strong Club eleven, who, yesterday, gave a really first-class display of hockey.

The margin of the victory gained by the Club 7 goals to 1 does not correctly indicate the comparative strength of the teams. The Staff played a very hard and fast game, and had bad luck in only scoring one goal. Their forwards did not combine so well as the Club five, and their work in the shooting area lacked precision. Most important of all, they found themselves up against Railton, Mitchell and Hickling, who were at the top of their form, especially the first named.

Play was fast from the very commencement, and in the first five minutes the Staff defence was severely tested. Bundle and Scouler, however, came out of the ordeal well. Talfourd, who throughout played a very strenuous game at centre half, was conspicuous for some tricky play in midfield. After getting the ball past two men, he transferred it to Filmer, who was too slow to take advantage of a possible opportunity. Within ten minutes of the opening the Club scored their first goal. Their forwards, who had been on the aggressive most of the time, kept the opposing defence extremely busy. Piercy drove the ball hard to Braga, who succe sfully dodged two men and then got into difficulties. Evans came to his aid, and banged at the goal from a distance of 15 feet, giving Glenny no opportunity of saving.

The rest of the first half resolved itself into a series of incursions by the Club forwards, who penetrated the Staff citadel about once in every third rush. Evans, after dodging two men, centred, and Mackenzie, who got the ball, spoilt an easy chance with a weak shot. A little later, Evans brought the ball up unaided from near midfield, and finished a splendid effort by shooting a goal from close quarters. Almost as soon as play re-started, a clever movement between Evans and Braga gave the Club their third goal. Braga dribbled the last 30 yards in a very skilful manner and made the shot quite certain by running it into the goal. Shortly before half-time, there was an exciting minute at the Staff goal-mouth. Receiving from Mackenzie, Braga put in a hot shot, which Glenny did remarkably well to save. The ball was still in the ring when Wood had a shot. Bundle, standing at the goal-mouth, got the ball on his legs, and so again a goal was averted. Evans, Edmonds, Wood and Braga all made a rush for the ball, and the last-named, getting to it first, pushed it into the goal. This was followed by another goal, Edmonds doing the needful when Braga, who had run the ball up the field, collided with Bundle. An appeal for "sticks" against Edmonds went unheeded, and the point was awarded.

During the last stages of the first half, the Staff forwards were by no means idle. Bundle, from behind, brought off some hefty drives," and the halves fed their front line to the best of their ability. Inaccuracy in combination prevented the Staff front-line from scoring. Time after time Larcom brought himself into prominence by his clever manipulation. On each occasion that he was in difficulties he transferred to the insides, but they fumbled about with the ball instead of transferring it till they were robbed by Railton or Mitchell. Archer, on the extreme left, was not given much to do, for the ball was mostly on the other side, where Filmer repeatedly neglected to centre it hard. The end of the first half saw the Club leading by 5 goals to *nil*.

After the interval, the Staff played an even more strenuous game than before. The forwards took up the aggressive and, in spite of Railton's good play, had hard luck in not scoring. Larcom and Rhodes were very prominent about for their determined play. Once Railton robbed Larcom almost in the goal-mouth, and on two occasions it was left to Scarborough, who was dividing his attention between playing at back and in goal, to prevent Larcom from netting the ball. On one occasion, Larcom made a fine individual run and shot from very close in, only to see Scarborough stop the ball with his leg and clear. Amid a series of Staff incursions, the Club forwards brought off a flashy run. The ball passed rapidly from Evans to Braga and then to Edmonds, who shot. Glenny saved at the expense of a corner, which was resultless. Good work by Bundle and Talfourd carried the ball away to the other side, where, again, Larcom and his two inside partners made strenuous efforts to notch a point. In melées that occurred both Rhodes and Evans received nasty shots on their legs.

The Staff had monopolised the better part of the second half before the Club forwards again assumed the aggressive. The ball remained for a few minutes in the vicinity of the Staff goal, and the Club obtained two more points. The first, for which Evans was responsible, was the result of effective combination between him and Braga. The second goal—the seventh in the match—went to the credit of Piercy, who shot from the edge of the ring. The Staff did not lost heart even now, and were eventually rewarded with a goal obtained by Larcom just before time was whistled. The match thus ended in a win for the Club by 7 goals to one.

On the winning side Evans, Braga and Mackenzie were always conspicuous in the forward line. Mitchell played a great game at centre half, while Railton, at back, was a real tower of strength, his efforts alone preventing the Staff from scoring several times. Amongst the Staff, Larcom, at centre-forward, Talfourd at centre-half, and Bundle at back were easily the best. Archer had very little to do.

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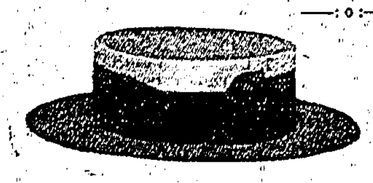

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Members will be held at 5 P.M., in the Jockey Club Office on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, to consider and decide on the holding of an EXTRA GYMKHANA, in aid of CHARITY, on SATURDAY, November 29th.

H. B. L. DENNIGAN,
Hon Secretary.
Hongkong, November 5th, 1919. [1486

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ANY person or persons having Claims against the Hongkong Police Reserve or Police Reserve Club are invited to send such Claims at once to the Accountant H.K.P.R c/o HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK. The Accounts will be closed on November 15th.

A. BALEAN,
Accountant, H.K.P. (R).
Hongkong, November 4th, 1919. [1487

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1919.

Hongkong, November 5th, 1919. 1488

WANTED

ENGLISHWOMAN, wishing to return to England in January, would help with children in return for passage or would take charge of invalid.

Apply— Box No. 1489
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GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of $500,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on November 7th, 1919.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on November 8th, 1919.

Persons tendering to state

The amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 4 George III., Cap 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office.
Hongkong, November 6tht, 1919. [1490

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A VACANT PLOT of Land at Yaumati.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
[1417

TO LET.

A VACANT PLOT of Land, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1395

TO LET

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1458

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
81

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 121, THE PEAK. 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.

Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.
1255

TRY JAPANESE CHOW.

Sukiyaki Tonabe Chiri Yosenabe
Tenfura Kakime-hi
Just the season and best cooking
HOTEL CHITOSE
1st Class Hotel.
No. " Han Fung Lane.
1237

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

Season 1919-1920. Racing Fixtures.

CRUISER CHAMPIONSHIP First Race NOVEMBER 9TH, Start 10 A.M.
Gael & Hayward Heys. First Race NOVEMBER 15TH, Start 2.30 P.M.
FULL PARTICULARS ON CLUB NOTICE BOARD.
[1482

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR Office has this day been REMOVED from No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL to VICTORIA BUILDINGS, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

VERNON & SMYTH,
Share and General Brokers.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1919. [1470

LOST.

A Dark Brindle Bull PUP Bitch. Finder will be rewarded.

Reply to— Box No. 1474,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1474

WANTED.

BABY Grand or Good Upright Piano. Reply, stating price etc., to—
"BESSIE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1476

WANTED.

EUROPEAN CLERK with experience in Imports and Exports. Good opportunities. Write stating qualifications and salary required, to—

Box No. 1448
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1448

WANTED.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SISMAN."

Apply—
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
[1411

LADIES!

MR. G. MATSUMURA (just returned from Paris) is showing at our Art Gallery to the 15th November, the latest Paris ELITE STYLE DRESSES, which are being offered at INTRODUCTORY PRICES.

Do not miss this opportunity.
KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Buildings.
1484

G R

NOTICE.

ALL Persons, with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, Septembe. 2nd, 1919. 40

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY,

the 21st day November, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASIA"

1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furnitures, Store equipment and appurtenances now on board

IN ONE LOT

This ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions namely, Length 262 feet, Breadth 32 feet 6 inches, and Depth 18 feet, 9 inches, and her speed is about 10 knots.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspections of the vessel please apply to—

MESSRS. KUNG YUEN,
223, Wing Lok Street,
or
MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vœux Road Central,
Vendors' Solicitors
or
to MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
[1462

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[81

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.
No. 123, Des Vœux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 1633 [76

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Building, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on FRIDAY, the Seventh day of November, 1919, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the fusion of the interests of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, (in this and the following Resolutions referred to as "the Society") and the North China Insurance Company Limited (in this and the following Resolutions referred to as "the Company") be approved of and agreed to on the basis following:—
   (a) That shares of the Society of the nominal value of £10—each whereof £4—per share shall be credited as paid up be allotted to the shareholders of the Company in exchange for the shares of the Company in the ratio of one and a half shares of the Society for each one share of the Company.
   (b) That the Society in addition make payment to the shareholders in the Company of the sum of £5. (Five pounds) Sterling in cash for each one share in the Company held by such shareholders exchanging their shares in manner and upon the basis mentioned in clause (a) above.
2. That for the purpose of carrying into effect Resolution No. 1 (a) above, the Society do issue 15,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each (whereof the sum of £4 per share is credited as paid up) out of its unissued capital of 104,000 shares.
3. That the 15,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 2 above as and when issued to rank for dividend and in all respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary shares of the Society and that the balance (if any) of such 15,000 shares be dealt with in such manner as the Board of Directors of the Society shall think most beneficial to the Society.

Dated this Twenty Fifth day of October, 1919.

C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
[1438

A. G. DA ROCHA.

IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2321.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), November 6th, 1919,
at 2.15 P.M.,
at his Sales Room.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS:

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curios, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Tablecloths, Hat stands and a long line of Sundries.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, October 3 st 191

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2321

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, November 8th, 1919,
at 2.30 P.M.,
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Comprising:—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm-Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagons, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, October 31st, 1919.

WE HAVE
Great Varieties of used and unused
POSTAGE STAMPS
Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,
and
on Approval Books
FOR COLLECTORS.

GRACA & CO.,
Dealers in
Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Seeds, Toys, etc., etc.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
P.O. Box 620 73

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

CONFECTIONERY:

we have received fresh stocks of

CADBURY'S
CHOCOLATES
and
BUCHANAN'S
CHOCOLATES:

King George—Bournville Nut—Queen's — Selected — Princess — Boudoir—Exquisite—Opera and other varieties.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG NOVEMBER 6TH, 1919.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

THE triumph which the Government scored in the House of Commons in connection with the debate on the national finances has been attributed largely to the PRIME MINISTER'S persuasive eloquence. We should imagine, however, that it was due rather to the nature of the facts disclosed than to the manner of their presentation. It must have been obvious to anybody who gave the matter a moment's thought that, even under the most favourable conditions, it would be impossible to dissolve, as though by the wave of a magician's wand, the huge organisation built up during four years of the most stupendous struggle in history. The conditions, however, have been the reverse of favourable. The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the House that the uncertainty as to whether Germany would sign the Peace Treaty made it necessary to continue war expenditure until the end of June. No-one can doubt that, had we neglected to maintain an adequate force in reserve, the passive resistance of the enemy would have been further protracted and might have developed into active resistance. In that case, to quote the words of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, we should have "substituted defeat for a deficit," and thrown away all the terrible sacrifices of the past in order to make accounts balance in 1919. Since that time the process of demobilisation has been accelerated, though some of the War Office regulations appear to have been framed on the assumption that there was no lack of tonnage for the purposes of transport. The further drastic and immediate reductions in the Army and Navy that were announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer evidently convinced his hearers that the Government are cutting down expenditure in these directions to the lowest level consistent with safety, thereby setting an example of disarmament to the rest of the world. It must not be forgotten that normal conditions have not been restored in the various theatres of the war; indeed, a very heavy strain is placed upon Great Britain by the fact that peace has not yet been declared with Turkey pending America's decision as to whether she will share the "White Man's burden." Our nation has often been accused of "land-grabbing," but apparently it is being realised now that the guardianship of alien races is not an unmixed blessing. The American people appear to be reluctant to accept the mandate for certain parts of the Ottoman Empire because they anticipate that it will require an Army of Occupation numbering a quarter-of-a-million men. Dr. DANIEL, however, who is now in the Far East working on behalf of his distressed compatriots, the Assyrians, estimates that a force of one-tenth that size would be sufficient, owing to the welcome which it would receive from a large section of the population. While America is making up its mind on this subject, we have evacuated unhappy Armenia in order to economise. We are unable to police the whole world, and the Government rightly feel that other Powers ought to share the responsibility.

While admitting that the financial situation is grave, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said there was no cause for panic. He was twitted with his change of attitude since August 7th, when he declared that expenditure must be cut down and production increased if the nation was not to become bankrupt. On that occasion, however, the circumstances were different. Widespread labour troubles were threatening, and the balance between expenditure and revenue was seriously less favourable than when the Budget was introduced. Since then the industrial outlook has cleared, and the gloomy financial anticipations of August have not been realised. Tax revenues are coming in extraordinarily well, while the Customs and Excise are expected to yield nearly forty millions sterling more than was estimated. The tea and tobacco duties, also, will provide an excess of eighteen millions. Amongst the economies to be effected is the withdrawal of the unemployment donation as from November 1st. In regard to administrative expenditure, which has been the subject of such fierce criticism, it is explained that if the whole organisations created by the war were swept away and the staffs of all the Departments returned to their pre-war salaries not more than twenty-two millions would be saved. The increased pay of the fighting services, the granting of pensions amounting to one hundred and twenty millions a year, and the annual debt charge of four hundred millions are, of course, inevitable consequences of the war that we cannot hope to escape. Arrangements are being made for the liquidation of our colossal debt of seven thousand millions in fifty years. Apart from the practical difficulties of making a levy upon capital—difficulties to which we referred when the proposal was made some time back—it would be suicidal to do anything calculated to check the employment of capital in the country. The aim must be to stimulate enterprise and not to stifle it. For the moment it is satisfactory to learn that it is no longer feared that new taxation will be necessary to balance incomings and outgoings. The great need now is peace at home and abroad, so that expenditure may be further curtailed and the full energies of the nation devoted to increased production. This alone will restore the exchange value of the sovereign, the fall in which is a very serious handicap to a nation like Great Britain, which depends so largely upon imports of raw material for its manufactures and food for its people.

Mrs. Fairley returned to Hongkong, from Australia on the s.s. *Taiyuan*.

One case (one death) of gastro enteritis was reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hancock returned to the Colony, yesterday, per the s.s. *Mishima Maru*.

Mr. Justice Gompertz is expected to return to the Colony about November 23rd on the *Empress of Asia*.

For being in unlawful possession of 6 taels of prepared opium a Chinese was fined $500 at the Magistracy, yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney-General, and Mr. J. R. Wood are returning to Hongkong on the *Tydeus* about November 20th.

The marriage will take place shortly of Mr. F. G. Thompson, of the Dairy Farm Co., and Miss Beatrice Mills, teacher at the Diocesan Boys' School.

Mr. P. H. Holyoak has arranged to leave England very early in January, and will make a short stay in the United States, arriving in Hongkong in March.

A meeting of the members of the Gymkhana Club will be held on Friday evening to consider the question of holding an extra Gymkhana in aid of charity on the 29th. inst.

Monday next being a Bank holiday, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., will place the s.s. *Sui Ana* on a special excursion to Macao leaving here at 9 a.m. and returning from the neighbouring Colony at 4 p.m.

It is understood that a young Portuguese youth, who left Hongkong for Canton in search of employment, committed suicide to escape being stranded in the city. His dead body was picked up in one of the streets, and a dagger was found clasped in his right hand.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club held yesterday evening, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Smyth, Commodore, the resolution altering the memorandum and articles of Association, passed at the meeting on October 16th, was confirmed.

At an extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., held yesterday at the Hongkong Hotel, Mr. H. Humphreys presiding, the resolution passed at a meeting of the Company held on October 20th, substituting new Articles of Association for those already in existence, was confirmed.

Indo-Chinas advanced from $210 buyers on Monday to $245 yesterday—a rise of 35 points in two days in sympathy with quotations from Home on rumours that the P. and O. are endeavouring to obtain a controlling interest in the Company. During September and October the price fluctuated between $190 and $200.

A banishee charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with returning to the Colony before the expiration of a ten years' term, informed the Magistrate that he came back because he wished to obtain some money from his wife with which to start a business in Canton. Mr. Lindsell sentenced him to 12 months' hard labour.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. *Tjikini* left Hongkong on Tuesday morning for Yokohama without having obtained a port clearance certificate. She was recalled by wireless when she was 40 miles away. On arriving back in port at 4 p.m., the master of the vessel said he had cleared by an oversight, obtained his certificate, and left again at 5 p.m.

A Chinese burglar tried to get into the bungalow of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hewlitt, at Taipo, on Friday night, but was detected. After a search Mr. Hewlitt caught the intruder, crouching down in his stockinged feet in the porch. In reply to questions, the man said he had come in for shelter from the rain, of which there was no sign. On Tuesday, the accused was sentenced by Mr. A. A. Wood to three months' hard labour.

In connection with the arrest of seven alleged pirates an interesting fact has come to light. It will be remembered that one of the men attempted to escape by jumping into the sea and swimming away. A Chinese detective followed and seized him. In the endeavour to escape, the man choked the constable and both appeared as if they would be drowned. Sergt. Lannigan, noticing the difficulty the couple were in, jumped into the water in his uniform and brought them to shore.

Many will regret to hear (says the *Bury Free Press* of September 13th.), that Mr. F. Browne, the extremely able and courteous Executive Officer of the Borough Food Control Committee, has resigned his appointment and will be leaving Bury St. Edmund's at the end of the month. Mr. Browne is a native of Bury, being the son of the late Mr. J. Chettleburgh Browne. An analytical chemist by profession, he spent 22 years in China, being a Government analyst at Hongkong until returning to England in 1915. The New Explosives Co. at Stowmarket then had the benefit of his valuable experience for a time, and in February, 1918, he was appointed as Bury's "Food Controller." In this important office he has been extremely successful and much of the smoothness of the working of food control in the town as compared with some places has been due to the efficiency of Mr. Browne. He has now been offered a post by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (London) on its teaching staff, and this he has accepted. Our readers, we are sure, will regret Mr. Browne's departure and, at the same time, will extend to him their best wishes. He has numerous friends in the town, and he will be missed in many social spheres, especially in connection with the work of the Scientific and Microscopical Society, in which he has manifested the greatest interest. At Tuesday's meeting of the Corporation, Councillor Ridley Hooper voiced appreciation of the work done by Mr. Browne and regret at his departure, for he had been an excellent official and had carried out his duties with a minimum of trouble or friction for the traders or anyone else. The Mayor said the whole town was indebted to Mr. Browne, to whom was largely due the fact that there had been no real shortage of food locally. Major Davoren testified to Mr. Browne's extreme courtesy to all, and Ald. Mitchell paid a similar tribute.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AVIATION.

FRENCHMAN BEATS THE LOOPING RECORD.

PARIS, October 29th.

A Havas message says:

The French airman, Frambal, flying in Spain, yesterday, beat the looping record. He looped 624 times, in a single flight of 2 hours 12mins. 19secs.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR.

MR. HUGHES'S IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MELBOURNE, October 31st.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, opening his general election campaign at Bendigo, denounced the Australian Labour Party's attitude in the War.

He said that the only remedy for high prices was to increase production and reduce the paper currency.

He announced that a Royal Commission on profiteering was being appointed and a referendum would be taken on the question enabling profiteering and monopolies to be dealt with by Commonwealth legislation.

He declared that Bolshevism must be fought and justice must be done to the workers. The Royal Commission would try to devise better methods of ensuring payment of a basic living wage and adjusting the minimum wage automatically to the cost of living.

Workers must be given an inducement to increase production, while the rights of Capital to its share must be recognised. All must combine to make strikes practically impossible.

The Government would give organised Labour a legal status and authority and create a Commonwealth Industrial Court to deal with Federal industries.

A Commission would shortly be appointed to investigate the question of remodelling the whole incidence of Commonwealth taxation in order to place the burden on the shoulders best able to bear it.

Public debts, including those of the States, totalled £740,000,000, which must be met by direct taxation. The position demanded economy, enterprise, and development.

He concluded by eloquently appealing to the patriotism of the electors.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

ON A VISIT TO LONDON.

LONDON, October 31st.

The Shah of Persia arrived at Dover from Paris this afternoon on the Royal yacht *Alexandra*, escorted by destroyers.

Prince Albert and a large and distinguished party received the Shah, who proceeded to London by special train and was met at Victoria by H.M. the King and the Duke of Connaught and conducted in procession to Buckingham Palace through streets lined with troops and cheering crowds.

The King banquets the Shah this evening.

DUTCH LABOUR.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY INTRODUCED.

THE HAGUE, October 31st.

The First Chamber unanimously adopted a Bill providing for an 8-hour day and a 45-hour week.

A VALUABLE WAR INVENTION IN ALLIED SHIPS.

The mysteries of the paravane were explained by Mr. Robert McKay at a meeting of the British Association at Bournemouth.

The Allies were indebted to this invention for saving ships valued at £160,000,000, said Mr. McKay. The two principal uses of the paravane were to attack submarines and protect vessels from mines. The protective paravane was in the form of a water kite, which, when towed by a ship, ran outwards and downwards, cutting the moorings of the mines.

The explosive paravane carried a charge amounting to as much as 300lbs. of "T.N.T." for the destruction of submarines. The depth charge, however, proved more efficacious for this purpose.

It was the protective paravane that made possible the attack on the Austrian fleet at Durazzo.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SENATE APPROVE OF THE PREMIER.

PEKING, November 5th.

The Senate has unanimously approved of Chin Yung-peng's nomination as Premier.

CHIENMEN TOWER RESTORED TO CHINA.

The Chienmen Tower on the Tartar City wall, which was occupied by American troops during the Revolution of 1912, by the decision of the Allied Legation commanders, has been formally handed over to the Chinese authorities.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS."]

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

SHANGHAI, November 5th.

The military governors of Anhui, Chihli, Nanking and Fengtien having approved the idea of reducing the number of soldiers in their Provinces so as to relieve the financial burden of the Empire, the Military Governors of Hunan, Hupeh, Honam, Shensi, Fukien and Chihkiang have telegraphed to the Peking Government their willingness to adopt a similar proposal.

KAN WAN-PANG REJECTED.

The Chan Yi-yun (Upper House) assembled on November 4th. The voting for Kan Wan-pang as Premier resulted as follows: for, 103; against, 104.

SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY PACT.

The Acting Chinese Minister in Japan has telegraphed to the Peking Government that the Japanese Government has agreed to the cancellation of the agreement enforcing military co-operation between China and Japan. Another agreement must be substituted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCO—CHINESE MARRIAGES.

PARIS, October 28th.

In view of the number of marriages between Chinese labourers and French women, the Government has issued a circular warning the women of the possibility of their finding themselves in the inferior position of second wives on their arriving in China.

PUNJAB RIOTS DEBATE.

OBJECTIONS TO THE VICEROY'S COMMISSION.

SIMLA, September 10th.

An important debate was inaugurated in the Legislative Council to-day on a resolution by Pundit Malaviya, proposing a Commission of persons not connected with the Government to investigate the Punjab disturbances, with power to annul sentences inflicted under martial law.

The Pundit asserted that the Indian public was disappointed with the constitution of the Committee announced by the Viceroy, and also with the terms of reference. He said he was grieved at the fate of the Europeans done to death by the fury of the mob, and was also grieved for the hundreds of Indians who fell victims to the fury of those maintaining order.

Sir Edward Maclagan, who followed, declared that people outside the Punjab did not realize the gravity of the disturbances. But for the rapidity with which the disturbances were met, the lives and property of all classes in Central Punjab, and possibly beyond that province, would have been in imminent danger. Regarding the martial law cases, he had examined many, and could not find one in which he could impugn the decisions of the Courts. The question of punishment, however, was different, as in many cases the Courts were compelled by law to inflict severe sentences. Sir Edward explained his policy regarding the reduction of the sentences, which was to prove that the Government was not vindictive and to restore confidence between the authorities and the people.

A vigorous speech was made by Mr. W. E. Crum, president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the European community, in which he said that they possessed the same rights of citizenship as the other communities in India. It was Europeans who were murdered in the Punjab, European churches which were burned, European property which was destroyed. He appealed to the Viceroy to add a non-official European to the Committee of Inquiry, and maintained that the terms of reference should be altered, not in order to reduce or annul the sentences passed on persons guilty of murder, arson, and sacrilege, but to provide reparation for European victims and protection for the scattered European community against a recurrence of the outrages.

Major Umar Hyatt Khan complained of the interference of outsiders in the Punjab. He had been working in that province during the disturbances, and also serving on the Frontier during the recent war, and said that he would at a future date bring forward facts to prove the connection between these events.

The debate was adjourned.

Replying to a question, Sir William Vincent stated that the number of persons killed in the Punjab during the disturbances was:—14 at Lahore, 301 at Amritsar, 17 at Gujranwala, and two at Gujrat.—*Times.*

IMPRESSIONS OF "HOME."

[BY A FORMER RESIDENT OF HONGKONG.]

LONDON, September 25th.

Admiral Lord Fisher has been writing a series of letters to *The Times*, advocating a drastic scrapping of the Navy as "helpful towards the great economy now necessary for our very life as a nation." "It is incredible—it is uncalled for—it is ruinous waste," he says, "that the cost of the Fleet is now 140 millions a year. (In 1904 it was 34 millions). You must turn out the whole spendthrift crew, 'neck and crop,' who are responsible for this ruinous waste of money. You must be ruthless, relentless and remorseless. Sack the lot!" He tells the country that we are wasting money on half the Navy because it is obsolete already by the development of big, fast ships and huge guns. Half the Navy wants scrapping and the other half will be equally useless in a very few years because of the internal combustion engine and oil, and if the nation does not sack the spendthrifts "Then is the day of crumbling not far off." Seven months before the war broke out, he had printed in capital letters and circulated the warning that "the submarine is the coming type of war vessel for sea fighting." He develops this subject in a further letter in which he says that air fighting dominates future war, both by land and sea. By sea the only way to avoid the air is to get under water. The future of sea war and the future of sea commerce, Lord Fisher says, absolutely rest on the internal combustion engine, and the internal combustion engine cannot exist without oil. He goes for the "idiots" who say that oil is limited and tells a story of his "delightful and much-worshipped friend, Sir George Beilby, one of the greatest living chemists, who is as meek as Moses and as thorough as Cromwell." Sir George "with his own money and in his own laboratory, turned 25 tons of coal a day into all its constituent parts of oil, ammonia and every other nasty thing, leaving a residue which was capable of being made into a combustible for the poor of Glasgow, the size and shape of one's fist, at a cost 50 per cent. less than coal, without leaving any ash, and smoke annihilated." For the benefit of "the pig-headed individuals" who talk of the scarcity of oil in the world as compared with coal, he says that though he is not a scientist he knows it is a practical fact that from the moment coal sees the daylight it begins to deteriorate, "and when you send it to some of our coaling stations, such as Perim in the Red Sea, and other such diabolical places (I suppose Lord Fisher includes Hongkong) it is only a short time before it loses its calorific goodness. But oil, he says, is extraordinarily like port wine—the longer you keep it the better it becomes! He goes on to say:—

The point I wish to develop is that the Almighty arranged for the lost ten tribes of Israel, being the Anglo-Saxon race and the Afghan (and I understand also that part of the tribe of Ephraim is still in the Garden of Eden), that, instead of these fixed coaling stations, to which we had to carry coal from Cardiff with continuous deterioration, the ocean should be covered with peripatetic fuelling stations, bringing oil from Borneo, Lobitos on the Pacific coast, Mexico, Trinidad, Venezuela, Persia, Egypt, and heaps of other places.

The position of every one of these peripatetic fuelling stations, these oil ships—shortly called "oilers"—is known at Lloyd's every day, and is indicated on a chart, as is that of every other vessel over 100 tons, so that the captain of an oil-fuelled ship, when his chief engineer told him he was running short of fuel, could consult his information book and say, "Steer south-east 10 miles, we will find an oil-tank," and whether it was calm or whether it was a gale he could take in his oil.

From this extract the reader will gather the drift of Lord Fishers forecast. Future commerce vessels will go along the surface while it is calm, and go under when it is stormy. For war, imagine the possibilities! he exclaims. "No funnels. That is why an attacking fleet is given away—you can see the tops of the funnels twenty miles off. And imagine! No smoke! You can see the dammed smoke 40 miles off." There is a quaint mixture of piety and something like profanity in the letters which are besprinkled with "damn." They certainly give fresh edge to our appetite for the book of reminiscences that Lord Fisher is said to be writing. In an impromptu couplet Lord Fisher once said of himself:

"Sworn to no party, of no sect am I;
I can't be silent, and I will not lie."

"PROFITEERING."

The Profiteering Act is now being brought into operation, and it will soon be possible to judge to what extent "profiteering" is responsible for the present high level of prices. Local tribunals are being set up all over the country to investigate complaints of "profiteering." As samples of complaints which have already been made, I may mention one by a London lady who was charged in a large London store 7½d. for a reel of cotton which would have cost 1½d. before the war. This case has been referred to the Committee on Trusts which is dealing with the question of cottons and woollens. Another complaint is of an exorbitant charge for a bottle of wine at a West End café, but the Director of the Department of the Board of Trade concerned with the Act, in discussing the subject, observed that the question of making the Act apply to this class of case was considered when the measure was before Parliament, but was decided against because of the difficulties of application owing to the number of factors which would have to be considered, such as orchestra, light, heat, and table appointments, the reasonable charge for which varies with the establishment. Another rather novel type of case is reported from Glasgow, where complaint is made to the Tribunal that one of the leading football clubs is making excessive charges for certain reserved enclosures in the football ground. The Tribunal will have to decide whether a club directorate is free to fix charges.

A good deal of doubt has been expressed whether this Profiteering Act will have any substantial effect on prices, but, judging from reports, the Act has immediately had the effect in many parts of the country of bringing down the prices of many commodities. This has been accomplished also in quite a large number of places by the institution of open-air markets for the sale of fruit, vegetables and other commodities. These markets are generally run by demobilised soldiers.

Tailors, of course, are regarded as great sinners in these times when you have to pay nine or ten guineas for a suit of clothes which before the war you could get for three pounds or so, and the following defence of the West End tailor by the editor of "Minister's Gazette of Fashion" will doubtless have an interest for many readers in Hongkong and the Far East: In the course of a long statement he says: "—Now the question arises—is the charge of twelve guineas evidence that the West-end tailor is a profiteer? The cloth for such a suit would take three and a half yards at 30s. This brings the cloth to five guineas; the making, with the recent advance, will amount to £4; the trimming to at least 30s.; together making a total of over ten guineas. Add to this the cutter's salary, the expenses of the establishment (such as rates, taxes, rent, and other charges), as well as the increased wages of the trimmer, the buyer, and the packer. The amount left is by no means a profiteer's haul. Would any reasonable trader who bought an article for ten guineas think he was covering these expenses and the interest on his capital by a charge of twelve guineas? The true profiteer is the cloth manufacturer. One firm alone increased its profits of £1,900 before the war to £32,000 per annum since, as shown by its own balance-sheet. Nor are the manufacturer and the spinner the only profiteers. The Government itself is making an enormous profit on wool. Even if British and foreign wool is "free," it is never sold at less than the Government's high limit. Australian wool in the grease (which before the war was sold at 1s. 4d.) now fetches 5s. and 5s. 3d. in the London market. It is very evident where the profiteer comes in. In the matter of clothes the raw material has been exploited for all it is worth, and the private tailor is blamed for it."

The general rise in prices is very well illustrated in the list below, furnished by a private hotel keeper at Brighton, in order to establish his contention that the hotel proprietor's expenses have gone up by a much greater percentage than his charges. The following is a list of a few articles he recently had to purchase and he compares them with pre-war prices:—

	1914. £ s. d.	1919. £ s. d.
Laundry, per 100	0 4 6	0 12 6
Small tablecloths	0 4 11	0 19 6
Serviettes, per dozen	0 11 0	1 11 0
Cups and saucers, per dozen	0 4 9	0 19 6
Plates, per dozen	0 4 6	0 10 4
Tumblers, per dozen	0 9 9	1 10 0
Knives, per dozen	0 19 6	3 0 0
Meat, per lb.	0 0 10	0 1 8
Tea, per lb.	0 1 2	0 2 4
Elec. current, per unit	0 0 3½	0 0 7
Coal, per ton	1 8 6	2 14 6
Wages, per week	5 0 0	12 0 0
	£9 9 8½	£24 1 11

The Profiteering Act may do something to check "profiteering," but we shall never see a return to the pre-war level of prices, and I am afraid it will be a long time before any substantial reduction becomes apparent in the present level of prices.

LONDON TO PARIS AIR EXPRESS.

The express aeroplane service flown daily between London and Paris by the Aircraft Transport and Travel, Ltd., in conjunction with the Compagnie General Transaerienne, has just completed its first month of continuous operation, during that time 56 flights were scheduled and 54 were accomplished. Although the route is described as "probably the worst in the world from a weather point of view, only once, when the wind attained a velocity unknown for years, was a flight abandoned. Only three days out of 24 are described in the schedule as "fit for flying," 13 were unfavourable, and 8 days were noted officially as "unfit." On the day that the flight from London was abandoned, when there were squalls of 100 miles per hour strength, the machine from Paris not only started but landed at Hounslow before its scheduled time. Twice only were pilots compelled to alight *en route*. Once, after a five minutes' delay, the machine was in the air again; and, in the other case, after alighting to rectify an oil pressure defect, the pilot wisely decided, in view of approaching darkness, not to proceed that night. The Company's waybills, it is stated, show a steady increase now in the consignment by "air express" of regular daily loads. The air express has evidently come to stay, and we are likely soon to see a considerable development of the service.

THE GOLF BALL.

As nearly everybody in Hongkong now-a-days aspires to play golf, I mentioned in a recent letter the controversy which has been waged in golfing circles at home regarding the proposed standardisation of the ball. At a business meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club at St. Andrew's a day or two ago, the chairman, in submitting the report of the Rules of Golf Committee, said the Committee (which met last week for the first time since the outbreak of war) were not of those who deemed it necessary to have a great reconstruction programme, but they had passed, among themselves, the following resolution as an expression of their own opinions at the present moment":—"The Rules of Golf Committee is of opinion that in order to preserve the balance between the power of the ball and the length of the hole, and in order to retain the special features of the game, the power of the ball should be limited. Such investigation as the members of the committee had been able to make leads them to suggest that in the present circumstances this object would be obtain by fixing a minimum size. The committee propose to consult the United States Golf Association and other bodies interested before submitting a definite proposal to the club."

ARMY PAY.

THE NEW RATES.

The new rates of pay and conditions of service for officers take effect as regards pay, half-pay, and allowance from July 1st, 1919, for all officers serving on September 13th, 1919, and as regards retired from April 1st, 1919. The new rates are granted in consideration of the present high cost of living and are subject, after five years, to revision, either upwards or downwards, to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent., according as the cost of living rises or falls. After July 1st, 1924, a further revision may take place every three years.

Guards pay, armament pay, special rates for officers commissioned from the ranks, Armies of Occupation bonus, and children's allowance as from January 1st, 1920, are abolished all officers who draw the new rates of pay and allowances.

The rates of Command pay are doubled unless otherwise specially provided. The following table gives the normal rates of pay for combatant officers:—

Rank.	Pay per day. s. d.
Colonel Commanding a regiment of Foot Guards	55 0
Colonel in addition as Command Pay	10 0
Lieutenant-Colonel	47 6
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding a regiment of Household Cavalry or battalion of Foot Guards, in addition as Command Pay	10 0
Major	31 6
Major, after five years' service as such	37 0
Captain	23 6
Captain, with 15 years' total service	26 0
Captain holding higher rank by Brevet, in addition	2 0
Lieutenant	16 0
Lieutenant, with seven years' total service	19 0
Second Lieutenant	13 0
Second Lieutenant after two years' total	16 0

The new rates of pay for soldiers are divided into two sections—(1) normal rates; (2) tradesmen's rates. All soldiers (except boys) up to and including lance sergeants who draw normal rates are eligible for proficiency pay. A soldier enlisted as a tradesman and drawing normal rates while learning a trade is not eligible for proficiency pay. The rate of proficiency pay is 6d. a day. Soldiers drawing tradesmen's rates are not eligible for proficiency pay.

The normal rates are as follows:—

	Pay per day. s. d.
Regimental sergeant major, mustad gunner, 1st Class, and all other warrant officers, Class I. (except in certain cases)	14 0
Regimental quartermaster-sergeant	13 0
Quartermaster-corporal-major	
Quartermaster-sergeant instructor	
Squadron, battery or company sergeant-major	
Squadron corporal-major	
Squadron quartermaster-corporal	
Squadron corporal-major rough-rider	
Squadron sergeant-major rough-rider	10 0
Squadron corporal-major instructor or squadron sergeant-major instructor in fencing and gymnastics or in musketry	
Battery or company sergeant-major instructor	
Squadron, battery or company quartermaster-sergeant	9 6
Colour-sergeant or staff-sergeant	
Sergeant cook, corporal cook (Household Cavalry)	7 6
Sergeant, corporal of horse (Household Cavalry), corporal of horse trumptter, sergeant trumpeter, sergeant drummer, sergeant piper, or sergeant bugler	7 0
Lance-sergeant	5 6
Corporal or bombardier	5 0
Lance-corporal or lance-bombardier	4 3
Trooper, gunner, driver, private, bugler, bandsman, kettle-drummer, trumpeter, fifer, piper, or drummer	2 9
Ditto, after two years' service as above	3 6
Boy, until he attains the age of 18 or is placed on the recognized establishment of the band	1 0

BRITISH EMPIRE'S SIX VOTES

MR. WILSON'S EXPLANATION.

President Wilson delivered a speech at Spokane on September 13th, in which he replied to the objection that Great Britain would have a preponderance of voting power on the League of Nations. He said any possible danger on that score was removed by the fact that the decisions of the League must be unanimous. This was the only way the League Assembly would decide important questions.

Though in the Assembly six units of the British Empire were represented, whereas the United States had only one vote "alike in the Assembly and in the Council," declared the President, "the vote of the United States is an absolute veto. We can always veto and always offset with one vote the British six votes. I must say I look with perfect philosophy on the difference in the number of votes."

Continuing, President Wilson said the justification for the British Empire was made up of semi-independent pieces like no other Empire.

Turning to the question of interpretations, the President remarked that he saw no moral objection to interpretations which would not change the meaning of the document, but which would merely say that America understands the Treaty to mean what it says. The President further declared that America's acceptance of the Treaty must be unqualified if it is to end promptly the spirit of unrest throughout the world.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE BOLSHEVISTS.

SECRET HISTORY OF PRINKIPO.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, September 13th.

One of the remarkable statements made by Mr. William C. Bullitt, the former expert of the American Peace Commission, in his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday, was that after Mr. Lloyd George had denied in the House of Commons that approaches had been made by the Russian Soviet Government to the Allies his secretary, Mr. Philip Kerr, called on him (Mr. Bullitt) and "apologized for his chief's action."

"Mr. Kerr explained," said Mr. Bullitt to the Committee, "that when Mr. Lloyd George got home intending to recommend favourable action on the Soviet proposal, he found that Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Winston Churchill had rigged up a Conservative majority which intended to slay him if he did so." "In dealing with Mr. Lloyd George," said Mr. Bullitt to the Committee, commenting on the latter's statement to the House of Commons, "you must remember that you cannot take any of his public statements seriously."

The following is Mr. Bullitt's version of the genesis of the Prinkipo Conference negotiations which took place with the Lenin Government, and Mr. Lloyd George's share in the matter.

"In early January," he said, "Mr. Lloyd George made proposals at a meeting of all the Russian factions in Paris." Reading from the minutes of the conference of the Council of Ten which took place on January 21st., Mr. Bullitt said that after President Wilson had suggested that the meeting should take place farther East, it was finally agreed, in spite of M. Clemenceau's objections, that Mr. Wilson should draft the plan for the Prinkipo meeting.

SECRET RUSSIAN MISSION.

The proposal later fell through, Mr. Bullitt added, owing to French opposition, but "Mr. Lloyd George was still determined on some such meeting, and I arranged a conference between him and Colonel House for February 24th, to discuss how it could be brought about." On February 19th. M. Clemenceau was shot. Mr. Lloyd George telephoned from London saying that since M. Clemenceau had been shot he (M. Clemenceau) "was boss of the roost," and it was useless to attempt anything in opposition to his wishes. "The Prinkipo plan was dropped," said Mr. Bullitt, "and I was sent to Russia to find out how the fighting could be stopped, and to get back as quickly as possible with the Soviet Government's proposal." The journey was kept secret from the other Allied representatives except the British—"the United States Mission had practically had no secrets from the British Mission," said Mr. Bullitt.

He then read to the Committee the proposition from Lenin's Government, which he said had never been made public in Paris "Colonel House, who (said Mr. Bullitt) was enthusiastically in favour of making peace on the basis laid down in the Lenin proposal, discussed the matter at some length with Mr. Lloyd George and General Smuts. General Smuts said it should not be allowed to lapse. Mr. Lloyd George, however, Mr. Bullitt added, said he did not know about British public opinion. He (Mr. Lloyd George) had a copy of the *Daily Mail*, and called attention to its attitude, and asked how he could be expected to do anything "in face of that sort of thing."

SEARCHING FOR AN ENVOY.

Mr. Lloyd George (continued Mr. Bullitt) said some one should be sent to Russia who was known to the world as a complete Conservative, and remarked, "I wonder if Lord Lansdowne would go," but, said Mr. Bullitt, he quickly added, "No, they would probably kill him." Mr. Lloyd George said he wished either Lord Robert Cecil or General Smuts would go, and finally he discussed sending Lord Salisbury. Mr. Bullitt added that Mr. Lloyd George urged him to make his report public. "I attempted to," said Mr. Bullitt. "I submitted it to the Commission, but there was no man willing to assume responsibility for its publication." Referring to Mr. Lloyd George's statement to the House of Commons, Mr. Bullitt said "it was the most egregious case of misleading the public ever known."

In the course of his evidence Mr. Bullitt quoted a statement which he says Mr. Lansing made to him on May 19th. last, to the effect that "if the Senate understands, and if the American people understand this Treaty, it will be defeated." According to Mr. Bullitt, Mr. Lansing added that the League of Nations was "utterly useless," and part of the Treaty "thoroughly bad."

Mr. Bullitt said he took with him to Russia suggestions from Mr. Philip Kerr (Mr. Lloyd George's secretary) of an absolutely private and unofficial nature, containing terms upon which peace with the Bolshevists might be considered. He produced a memorandum embodying Mr. Kerr's suggestions as follows:—

That hostilities should cease at once and that the *de facto* Government should remain in control of the occupied territories.

Railways and ports to be opened, and Allied subjects to have a free passage to and from Russia.

General political amnesty on both sides.

Complete restoration of trade relations between Russia and the outside world.

Allied troops to be withdrawn from Russia as the Russian armies are demobilized.

Lenin, said Mr. Bullitt, sent back with him proposals for peace which virtually tallies with the conditions laid down by Colonel House and Mr. Kerr.

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TALES WE TOLD OUR SONS.

HOW THEY GO DOWN WITH THE MODERN BOY.

[BY BASIL TOZER.]

"When I was your age," I told my son when he was small, "we were not taught to swim—we were made to. My father took me to the end of the pier. . ."

He believed me, of course, just as he had, when an infant, believed the fable about the stork. In fact, I felt instinctively that he held me in higher esteem for my alleged prowess in floundering in the sea with my father peering down at me off the pier to see if I should sink or swim than he did before.

* * * * *

"When I was your age," I told him when he went to school, "my ambition was to snatch all the learning I could and to lift as many prizes as possible at the end of each term. I used to take Homer's 'Iliad' to bed with me so that I could read about Agamemnon when I awoke early in the morning, and I could have told you off-hand exactly how many times Xenophon 'retired into winter quarters in the spring of the year B.C. and how many stages and parasangs he marched from first to last, while as for Euclid. . ."

Again he believed me; at least, I think he did. At any rate, he had the politeness—or it may have been fear of chastisement which prompted him—not to let me suspect he fancied I might be walking round about the truth.

* * * * *

"When I was your age," I told him the other day, "I was not interested in horse-racing, nor did I philander with girls, nor did theatres and other places of amusement, except Exeter Hall, appeal to me. No, at your age I already had my nose to the grindstone and was earning my own livelihood and ——"

"Look here, father," he interrupted abruptly, "isn't it about time you washed out all this talk about what you did when you were my age? Try one of these"—he handed me his cigarette case—"and listen to me. When you were a small boy your mother let you learn to swim in the hot-water bath at Bath because it is only three feet deep, also because she feared you might catch a chill if you bathed in cold water. When you went to school you were such a dud that you took your school books to bed with you to swot them up in the early morning for fear of getting caned. And when you were the age I am now you were not earning anything; grandfather called you a 'lazy rascal' and said you would 'never do a stroke of work until he was dead,' and you never did. Now, isn't that the truth? Uncle told me it was."

* * * * *

I agree with parents who declare that "young men to-day are not what they used to be." When I was a young man I believed without question everything my father told me.

And I have regetted it ever since.

GOOD-BYE TO THE WAR WORDS.

[BY JAMES HODSON.]

Nearly ten months after the signing of the armistice how many of our war words remain? Seven months ago I used to hear Whitehall officials speak of a Minister as "having the wind up." I wonder if any do so now.

Most of us came back to civil life with a plentiful stock of phrases coined in the trench, barrack-room, or mess. A frightened man was sometimes spoken of as "sweating tin hats," a man who had made a mistake was "for it," and the parting word on the telephone or in the street was invariably "Cheerio!"

Potatoes were known to us as "spuds," jam was "pozzi," gravy was "gippo," tea was "char," and bread was "rootie." If we desired anything swiftly we used the words "tout suite," and if we wanted anybody to go away called "allez!" or "imshi!" according to whether our soldiering had been among the mud of Flanders or the sands of the East.

Anything good we were wont to describe as "Fray Bentos" (from a popular brand of bully beef), and a malingerer was "dodging the column," "swinging the lead," or "swinging the hammer." Stealing was "winning" or "scrounging."

A man confined to barracks was doing "jankers" (what a prison flavour that word has) and one in cells was "in the clink," or "behind the wire" or "in the digger" or "in the mush." A frequenter of the Y.M.C.A. was nicknamed a "bun walloper," a frame was "a tank," and if we wanted to borrow a cigarette we asked a man for "an issue." The Boche was "Jerry" or "Fritz." "Old bean" and "old thing" as affectionate terms and "blotto" for intoxication came to us, I think, mainly from the R.A.F.

It has not been easy for me to recall these phrases. They are now little used. The occasion for them has gone. With our civilian clothes we have assumed a polite tongue. Who, for example, would think of asking for the "rootie?" And no one would readily refer, even playfully, to a sick colleague as "swinging the lead."

When we were coming home on leave we used to wonder whether our speech would betray us. We found usually that it did not. And just as we forgot words temporarily so now we have lost the greater part of them permanently. "The wind up" seems to be the only phrase essentially war-made that has stuck and will stick.

We are still, on occasion, "old bean," "blotto" is heard in our clubs, and "Cheerio!" will never die out in this generation, but just as we are forgetting the war—because we are forgetting it, whether for good or ill—so the language of dug-out, of tent, of battle, and of barrack room is passing away.

I am not sure whether I am glad or not about it. Those rude words had an invigorating quality.—*Daily Mail.*

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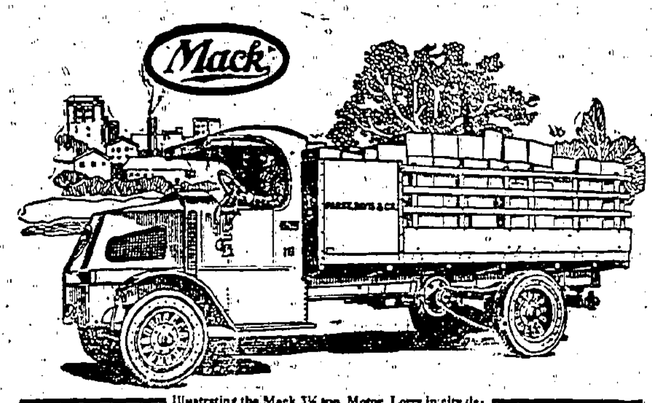

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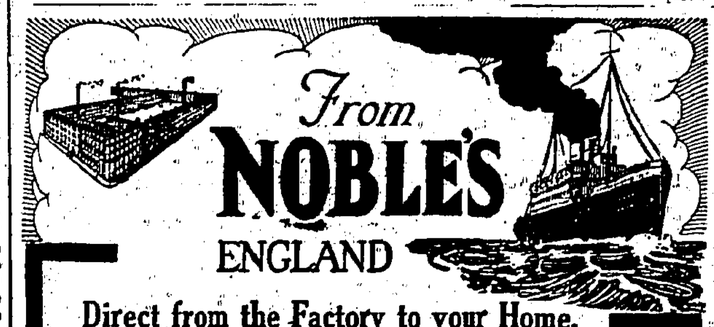

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FRIDAY, Nov. 14TH:	"LOMBARDI, LTD." The Hattons' latest Broadway Comedy Hit.
SATURDAY, Nov. 15TH:	"PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH." A fresh, flippant, farcical frolic by C. W. Bell and Mark Swan.

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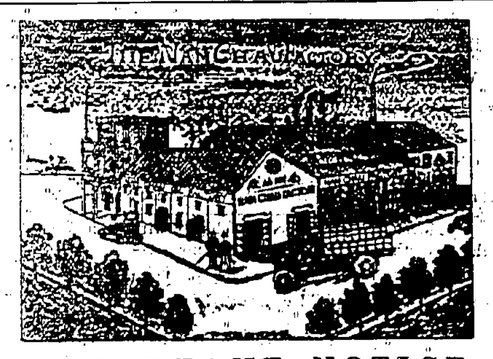

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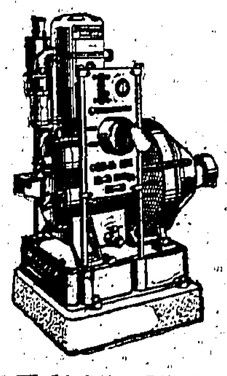

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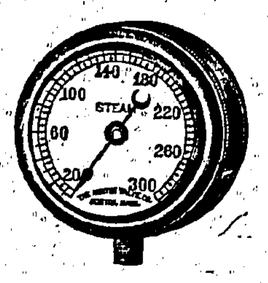

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THE MARNE, 1914.

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE ORDER FOR THE RETREAT.

[BY LIEUT.-COLONEL REPINGTON.]

We have been so much bored by countless German excuses for Marshal Joffre's victory of the Marne in 1914 that it is a positive pleasure to read a German soldier's account of the battle, written without any preconceived idea of proving some particular thesis, and aiming only at the elucidation of the truth.

Such account is Major-General Baumgarten-Crusius's "*Die Marneschlacht*, 1914," a little book of a couple of hundred pages, illustrated by adequate sketch maps, which traces the marches of the German Western Armies from the opening day of the war till the middle of September, but more particularly concerns itself with the Battle of the Marne from September 6 to 10, and with the deeds of the Saxon troops of General von Hausen's 3rd German Army which fought against Foch in those historic days

HEAVY SAXON LOSSES.

Whether General Crusius was present at the battle or not is left uncertain, but in any event he seems to have been in the confidence of von Hausen or some of his Staff, and gives us the text of many orders, wireless messages, and entries in Staff diaries, which aid us greatly in ascertaining the German point of view at the time. Crusius does not limit himself to the 3rd Army. He gives the whole story day by day, so far as he knows it, for all the German Armies engaged, and we are therefore able, with the help of his maps, to follow out this most enthralling and historic battle as it presented itself to our enemies. We are grateful to him for giving the proceedings of the 3rd Army more fully, because, though the general course of the battle is well enough known, what has hitherto been lacking has been the lifting of the veil from some corner of the German picture, without which we are not able to study some German Army Command at work and to realize its viewpoint and its difficulties.

Von Hausen's 3rd Army consisted, during the battle, of the 12th and 19th Active Army Corps and the 12th Reserve Corps, all Saxon troops, with a total strength of 2,105 officers and 81,190 men. There came under its direction other divisions during the fight, but in the Saxon troops alone the losses were 443 officers and 10,042 men. These losses were, as usual, mainly in the infantry, and the 12th Army Corps lost two-thirds of its officers and two-fifths of its other ranks in the battle. Compared with the heavy casualties of a later period these losses were not excessive, but they were high for the time, and in those early days, when there was little in reserve and both sides occupied an undue length of front, regiments fought on without relief.

MORE GERMAN PRESUMPTION.

The German 3rd Army and the divisions which reinforced it fought in two groups—the right group against Foch's 9th. Army and the left group against the French 4th. Army. It was opposed also at the end by troops which its neighbour on the right, the 2nd. German Army, should have looked after, and altogether the Saxons had a very warm time. The contention of the author is that 40 German infantry divisions fought the Battle of the Marne against 58½ Franco-British divisions. By estimating the German strengths very low and ours very high he reaches conclusions, regarding numbers, which are pleasing to German pride. The French G.Q.G. will doubtless examine this part of the book and reply to it. If it were true, it would increase our disrespect for German presumption in engaging a decisive battle on such terms and for despatching two or three Army Corps to Russia from the West in the last few days of August.

General Crusius is of opinion that the German 3rd. Army was winning its battle, and that it was due to the want of nerve on the part of the Higher Command, then in the hands of General von Moltke, that the order for retreat was given. It is, indeed, very well-known that the French centre had to fight a desperate battle, and that Foch's 9th. and 11th. Army Corps and other troops, including the Moroccan division which covered itself with glory, had all their work cut out to hold their own. We follow, in this German book, the author's account with interest. The details which he gives of the critical day of September 9th. throw some new light on the battle, and particularly on the proceedings of Lieutenant-Colonel Hentsch, who carried the order for retreat from German Main Headquarters to the Armies.

NOTHING FOR IT BUT RETREAT.

But, even if we allow that the Saxons fought gallantly and that the fortunes of the fight still hung in the balance in the centre on September 9th., the decision had really been reached elsewhere. The author, with his eyes fixed on his Saxons, scarcely recognizes this fact. Hentsch reached von Kluck's 1st. Army Headquarters at Mareuil in the afternoon of September 9th., when von Kluck was deeply engaged with Maunoury's 6th. French Army, and the British were crossing the Marne, almost in von Kluck's rear. Crusius gives us the entry in the German 1st. Army Staff diary of the reasons given by Hentsch for the retreat. These reasons were solely based on the unfavourable military situation on the German front, and there is not a word about want of supplies and ammunition, which figured so largely in German excuses at the time. In fact the position was detestable. Von Marwitz's Cavalry Corps, and attached infantry and heavy

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

NEW WORK SCHEME FOR DISABLED.

A Royal Proclamation issued on September 15th marks the launching of a new Government scheme to secure the more rapid absorption of men disabled in the war who are still out of employment. Government provision for the disabled, apart from the medical aspect, may be described under three heads:—

1.—Out-of-work donation during unemployment, with a specially extended period for the disabled man.

2.—The provision of training for remunerative work, with payment of allowances during training.

3.—The provision of work with the co-operation of employers through the Employment Exchanges.

These provisions have been in force for some time under the Ministry of Labour. The new scheme is supplementary to them. Out of an estimated 800,000 disabled men about 700,000 have already found employment. Of the remaining 100,000, half are now on the labour market and a further 50,000 will be ready to work as they are discharged from the hospitals. The necessity for keeping men whose self-sacrifice has helped to save the Empire is generally recognized. Serious attention has been given to the matter by individuals, and this has led to the publication of proposals such as the "Rothband" and the "Rotherham" schemes. But it is felt that a national problem requires national treatment, and an official scheme has been formulated which embodies the vital principles of the former propositions.

The text of the Proclamation is as follows:—

"*George R.I.*

We, having learned that many men returned from Service with Our Navy, Armies and Air Forces, disabled whether by wounds or physical afflictions, have not yet found a permanent means of livelihood, and being persuaded that it is a clear obligation upon all who, not least through the endeavours of these men under the mercy of Almighty God, enjoy the blessing of victorious peace to make acknowledgment of what they have suffered in Our behalf:

"Now, therefore, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation most earnestly charging all those of our loyal subjects, being employers of labour, that they do bind themselves to take into and keep in their service as many, being thus disabled, as their several business will allow, not being held back in their performance of this high and solemn obligation either by fear of inconvenience or loss, but rather omitting nothing which will secure that occupation be found without delay for all those whose lack of employment would offend the general conscience; and to this end, We have signified Our will and pleasure that the National Roll of those who undertake to employ such men in accordance with the plans prepared by Our Minister of Labour shall be styled and known as the King's National Roll: And We do hereby further exhort all Ministers of Religion in their respective churches and chapels within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to read or cause to be read this Our Proclamation on such convenient days as may be arranged after the issue thereof.

"Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eighteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King."

guns, were unable to hold the British any longer. A wide gap existed between the German 1st. and 2nd. Armies, and into this gap all the British and some French troops were pouring, while the right of the 2nd. German Army was already turned. There was nothing for it but retreat, and, besides, Hentsch had full powers and declared that the decision to retreat was irrevocable.

A DELAYED ORDER.

The order passed to von Bülow's 2nd. Army by wireless sent out at 2.45 p.m., and was not only acted on but passed to troops of the 3rd. German Army at that moment co-operating with von Bülow's attack. Von Hausen did not receive it till 5.30 p.m., and the German 3rd. Army appear to have been furious that von Bülow should have acted as he did. The messages exchanged are given in the text. There was nothing for it but to conform, and Crusius declares that the French did not trouble the retreat, and boasts that the successful conduct of the retreat in darkness proved that the Saxon Army dominated the battlefield. But he is most complimentary to Foch, and mentions his *reiterated orders to his troops to attack* after each day of terrible fighting.

General Crusius regrets that Hentsch is dead, and declares that it is the affair of what he describes as the "Prussian" General Staff to throw light on the darkness and explain the order for retreat. He is very severe on the "Prussian" for the whole plan of campaign and the conduct of the battle. He scoffs at the *Geheimnisskrämerei* of the Berlin Great General Staff, from which, he declares, the practical intelligence of good regimental soldiers was shut out, and hopes that the expert and technical *Generalstabs* business and the mechanism of the issue of orders will hereafter be changed. He regards the original German offensive as a gigantic Kaiser-manœuvre, and its history as the successive explosion of a series of brilliant fireworks. After the Marne, he declares from generals to the youngest soldiers the cry was *Ein Hindenburg fehlte dem Westheer.*

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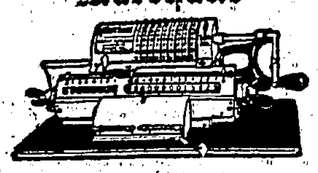

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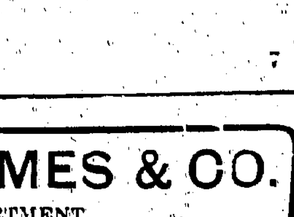

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The "Allenburys" Foods are the only system of Infant Feeding that provides for Baby's needs, step by step—a progressive dietary suited to Baby's growing digestive powers from birth onwards.

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MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

November 4th.

Chuen On, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Jorge, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Luen Yick.

Cornelia, British str., 215 tons, Captain Guerreiro, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Braga.

November 5th.

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,353 tons, Capt. Kobayashi, from Keelung, with a general cargo, including coal.—N.Y.K.

Haihong, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. Evans, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas & Co.

Hok Canton, British str., 556 tons, Capt. W. H. Sparke, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Yat Hing S.S. Co.

Mishima Maru, Japanese str., 7,900 tons, from London, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Hsin Chang, Chinese str., 1,958 tons, Capt. W. R. Wallace, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Lok Sang, British str., 887 tons, Capt. Simpson, from Canton, with ballast.—J. M. & Co.

Patriot, British str., 1,047 tons, Capt. Le Brun, from Chin Wan Tao, with a cargo of coal.—Moller & Co.

Sunning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. Benson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Suntak, Portuguese str., 1,145 tons, Capt. Carneiro, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice.—Chop Cheong.

Taiyuen, British str., 2,300 tons, Capt. Hamilton, from Melbourne, which port she left on October 1st, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tjilimong, Dutch str., 3,061 tons, Capt. Hopman, from Batavia, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

West Harta, American str., 2,980 tons, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Robert Dollar Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Haihong*, on November 5th:—Mrs. Battiscombe, Mr. and Mrs. Wales, Mr. J. M. Forbes, Mr. J. Oswald, and Dr. C. H. Brangwin.

Per s.s. Taiyuen, on November 5th:—Capt. McKinnon, Mrs. Fairley, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. J. M. Partland, Miss Wilmore; Mr. Chas. Johnson.

Per s.s. *Mishima Maru*, on November 5th:—Mrs. D. C. Cousins, Mr. H. E. Hyde, Mr. F. Janson, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lambert, Miss M. E. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Maxwell, Mr. M. Palemis, Miss M. R. Sabin, Mrs. K. Seth, Mr. H. Seth, Mrs. A. P. Smith, Mr. S. J. Silva, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hancock, Mrs. M. V. Wilson, and Mrs. M. M. Segerdal.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Ben Line s.s. *Benvorlich* from Middlesbro and London left Singapore for this port on the 3rd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 9th idem.

The Admiral Line s.s. *Wheatland* (from Seattle) sailed from Shanghai on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and will arrive at Hongkong on November 7th.

The Admiral Line s.s. *Iconium* (from Seattle) sailed from Manila on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and will arrive at Hongkong on November 7th.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 For Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 5s. Or. LE CLERC MED. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W. 5, London. THE TRADE-MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP APPROVED BY GENUINE PACKETS

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WEATHER REPORT.

November 5th, at 12.15.—No returns from Vladivostock, Japan or Shanghai.

Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations. It is probably highest over N. China.

Moderate monsoon may be expected over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.53 inches, against an average of 80.76 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" VOY. 12-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Nov., 7th, at 10 A.M., and Nov. 8th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Nov. 8th., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
As Operators, U.S SHIPPING BOARD.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. [1480

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENCLEUCH."

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hasardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Nov. 11th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before Nov. 18th, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Nov. 11th, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 4th, 1919. [1485

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AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL on or about December 1st.

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THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

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KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 14th Nov., at Noon.
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 28th Nov., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Nov. at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd November.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Friday, 7th November.
TAMA MARU ... Thursday, 27th November.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Nov.
MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 4th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 6th Nov., at 11 a.m.
KOSOKU MARU ... Saturday, 8th November.
SADO MARU ... Thursday, 13th Nov. at 11 a.m.
HWAHWU ... Monday, 17th November.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, R'dam H'burg etc.)

TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) .. Wednesday, 19th Nov
TSUSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) — End of Nov.
DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg) Middle of Dec.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Jan. 28th, 1920.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

	Sails from SAN FRANCISCO	Due to sail from HONGKONG
S.S. "WEST INSKIP"	Oct. 23th, 1919	Dec. 17th, 1919.
S.S. "WEST CADDOA"	Oct. 30th, 1919	Dec. 24th, 1919.
S.S. "WEST CONOB"	Nov. 1st, 1919	Dec. 26th, 1919.
S.S. "WEST VACA"	Nov. 10th, 1919	Jan. 3rd, 1920.
S.S. "WEST KADOR"	Nov. 20th, 1919	Jan. 10th, 1920.
S.S. "WEST NERIS"	Dec. 28th, 1919	Feb. 12th, 1920.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOKSANG"	Thurs.,	6th Nov., 8 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri.,	7th Nov., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Sat.,	8th Nov., D'light.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tues.,	11th Nov., 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN, via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"CHEONGSANG"	Thurs.,	13th Nov., 2 p.m.
KOBE	"KWAISANG"	Fri.,	14th Nov., D'light.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

For Freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone No. 315. General Managers.

CP OS

SAILINGS
HONGKONG to VANCOUVER
(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Yoki) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	DUE VANCOUVER
Empress of Japan	Nov. 19	Dec. 10
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Empress of Japan	Jan. 14	Feb. 4
* Monteagle	Jan. 8	Jan. 27
Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Empress of Japan	Mar. 10	Mar. 31
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
* Monteagle	Mar. 22	Apr. 15
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Japan	May 5	May 26
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
* Monteagle	May 29	June 22
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Empress of Japan	June 30	July 21
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 16,850 Tons Reg. / EMPRESS OF ASIA, 16,850 Tons Reg. — Gold $553 — EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 6,000 Tons Reg. / MONTEAGLE 6,163 Tons Reg. — Gold $485

Fares & sailings subject to change without notice.

For Fares and other information please apply to
HONGKONG OFFICE.
Telephone 752. Cable address: CACANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES, SANDAKAN AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	5th November.	10th November.
"CHANGSHA"	23rd November.	28th November.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [1425

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENGYLE"	5th Nov.
"GLENAPP"	15th Nov.
"GLENAMOY"	30th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENADE"	13th November	GENOA & LONDON
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	18th November	LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	1st December	GENOA & LONDON
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	4th December	LONDON & ANTWERP

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

AGENTS: The Glen Line, Ltd: / The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co: / Owners of "Shire" Line:

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 23.

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Cable Address: Kawakisen, Kobe. Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed. and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sannomiya 2844, 3933.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUKATA.
Managing Director: Mr. MASAYA ABE.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,
No. 8, BUND, KOBE.

[1400

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

for

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HAIPHONG	"SHANSI"	On 6th Nov., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 8th Nov., D'light.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 10th Nov., 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 11th Nov., 9.30 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 11th Nov., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 18th Nov., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

TELEPHONE 36. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	7th Nov., at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	SUNDAY,	16th Nov., at 9 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager. 3

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD).

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD).

Sailings from Hongkong.

"EURYLOCHUS"	via Panama	25th Nov.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez	30th Nov.
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	via Panama	22nd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

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P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamer	Leave H'KONG about	Due at M'SEILLES about	Due at L'DON about
NOVARA	19th Dec.	23rd Jan.	1st Feb.
KASHGAR	26th Dec.	30th Jan.	8th Feb.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	8th Nov. at 11 A.M.	25th Nov.
DILWARA	16th Dec.	3rd Jan.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

	Leave HONGKONG about	Due CALCUTTA about
GREGORY APCAR	15th Nov.	5th Dec.

FOR

AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

	Leave HONGKONG about	Due SYDNEY about
EASTERN	23rd Nov.	16th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due YOKOHAMA about
EASTERN	8th Nov.	to Kobe direct
NOVARA	16th Nov.	2nd Dec
ARRATOON APCAR	19th Nov.	27th Nov. (Kobe).
KASHGAR	26th Nov.	9th Dec.
DILWARA	4th Dec.	7th Dec. (Shanghai).

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

Parcels Measuring not more than 24ft. x 2ft. x1 will be received at the Company's Office up to NOON on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. 1

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ICONIUM"	About	Nov. 8th.
"WHEATLAND"	About	Nov. 9th.
"ENDICOTT"	About	Nov. 17th.
"ELKTON"	About	Nov. 19th.
"ELDRIDGE"	About	Dec. 10th.
"EDMORE"	About	Dec. 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WEST HARTLAND"	About	Nov. 27th.
"WABAN"	About	Dec. 1st.
"NISHMAHA"	About	Dec. 11th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

S.S. "NIPPON"

For SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and TRIESTE hence, about Nov. 20th.

To be followed by

S.S. "PERSIA"
S.S. "AFRICA"

For freight or passage apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS,

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
* PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 14th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th. (from Kobe)
KOREA MARU	20,000	Dec. 2nd
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 6th
TENYO MARU	23,000	Dec. 18th.
* SHINYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th.

* omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,900	Jan. 9th, 1920.
ANYO MARU	18,860	Mar., 13th. "
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May, 11th. "

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, Manager. King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX" ...20,000	On or about 7th Nov.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ...20,000	On or about 17th Nov
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID		
SHANGHAI	"SCHARNHORST"	On or about 30th Nov

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET.
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

'CELEBES MARU' ALPS MARU" ... Saturday 8th November. End of November

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES. RIO DE JANEIRO. SANTOS. MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Thursday, 6th November.
"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 20th November.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th November.
"KUNAJIRI MARU" ... Friday, 5th December.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.
"CANADA MARU" ... Thursday, 27th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW. AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 9th November.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

'SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 6th November

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA.
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. 22

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,200 tons, 11 000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING"	"CHINA"	"NILE"
	Nov 22nd	Dec. 20th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Buildings. O. H. RITTER Freight and Passenger Agent. Ice House Street Tel. 1343

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Japan — —	*Yamagata Maru* ...	6th Nov.
Shanghai ... ... — ...	*Chenan*	6th Nov.
Australia and Manila	*Eastern*	7th Nov.
Europe (via Negapatan)	*Idomeneus* ...	7th Nov.
Shanghai	*Dunera* ...	7th Nov.
Shanghai	*Suiyang*	7th Nov.
Manila	*Iyeshima* ...	7th Nov.
Bombay	*Hwahsueh*	16th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	*Nanlu Maru*	Thursday, 6th, 8.00 A M
Macao	*Sui Tai*	Thursday, 6th, 8.30 A M
Haiphong	*Shansi*	Thursday, 6th, 10.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Egypt and Aden.	*Indus Maru*	Thursday, 6th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai, N. China, and *Japan via Kobe	*Mishima Maru* ..	Thursday, 6th, 10.00 A M
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	*Protesilaus* ...	Thursday, 6th, Registration 9.45 A M; Letters 10.30 A M
Formosa via Keelung	*Takasago Maru* ..	Thursday, 6th, 2.00 P M
*Swatow	*Cornelia*	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P M
Macao	*Chunchow* ...	Thursday, 6th, 4.30 P M
Macao	*Sui An*	Friday, 7th, 8.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong*	Friday, 7th, Noon
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang* ...	Friday, 7th, 2.00 P M
Macao	*Chunchow*	Friday, 7th, 4.30 P M
*Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *South Africa, *India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, *Egypt and Aden	*Dunera* ...	Saturday, 8th, 10.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via LIVERPOOL	*Lycaon* ...	Saturday, 8th, Registration 11.45 A M; Letters ... 12.30 P M
Macao	*Sui Tai* ...	Saturday, 8th, 1.30 P M
Macao	*Chunchow* ..	Saturday, 8th, 4.30 P M
Canada, United States, C. and S. America ...	*Tientsin* ..	Saturday, 8th, 8.30 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Chenan*	Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P M
Macao	*Sui An* ..	Sunday, 9th, 8.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	*Amakusa Maru*	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	*Huichow*	Monday, 10th, 9.00 A M
*Swatow and *Bangkok ..	*Changcho* o ...	Tuesday, 11th, 8.30 A M
Shanghai and North China ...	*Suiyang*	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ... ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 10th Nov., at Noon.	*Mentor* ..	Tuesday, 11th, Registration ... 9.45 A M; Letters ... 10.30 A M
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe	*Sado Maru*	Thursday, 13th, 10.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Yokohama Maru*	Friday, 14th, Registration 9.45 A M; Letters 10.30 A M
Philippine Islands	*Taming* ..	Tuesday, 18th, 9.00 P M
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND via THURSDAY ISLAND ...	*Aki Maru*	Wednesday, 19th, Registration ... 8.45 A M; Letters ... 9.30 A M
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	*Empress of Japan*	Wednesday, 19th, Registration 9.45 A M; Letters 10.30 A M
Philippine Islands, *Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. ...	*Kashima Maru*	Saturday, 22nd, Registration 8.45 A M; Letters ... 9.30 A M
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe...	*Kitano Maru*	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Tamba Maru*	Friday, 28th, Registration 9.45 P M; Letters ... 10.30 A M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

SANITARY WASHABLE

HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects.

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

Shade card and full particulars post free on application to:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [23

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, January to June, 1919.
With INDEX, Price $7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through *Bills of Lading issued* for Batavian, American, Continental, and South African Ports

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about NOVEMBER 8TH, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 12 NOON the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co

Post Box 112,
22 Des Vœux Road Central.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

		November 5th.
On London.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer	4/6
	Bank Bills, on demand	4/6 1/32
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/6 1/32
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	4/6 1/32
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	4/7
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	4/7
On Paris.—		
	Bank Bills, on demand ...	—
	Credits, at 4 months' sight —	842
On New York.—		
	Bank Bills on demand ... —	94 3/8
	Credits, at 60 days' sight —	95 3/8
On Bombay.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer ... —	221
	Bank Bills, on demand .. —	—
On Calcutta.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer ... —	221
	Bank Bills, on demand —	—
On Shanghai.—		
	Bank Bills at sight ... —	nom.
	Private, 30 days' sight —	—
On Yokohama.—On demand		186 1/2
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos		1/6 1/2
On Singapore.—On demand		19x
On Batavia.—On demand ...		241 1/2
On Haiphong.—On demand		nom.
On Saigon.—On demand		nom.
On Bangkok.—On demand		nom.
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate		$ 4.40 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael		$31.60
Bar Silver, per oz.		37d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS

		Per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents piece		...$0.00 Discount
Hongkong ...10	"	... 0 02 "
Canton 20	"	... 1.75 Premium
Canton 10	"	0.00 "

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 2nd 1919. 19

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED, (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)...	" 27,500,000
Reserve Funds	" 6,533,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager
HONGKONG BRANCH,
2, Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong, September 20th, 1919. 152

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital $2,000,000.00

Directors:
Mr. PONG WAI TING, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, | Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, | Mr. Chan Kai Ming,
Mr. Mok Ching Kong, | Mr. Fung Ping Shan,
Mr. Wong Yun Tong, | Mr. P. K. Kwok,
Mr. Chan Ching Shek, | Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager:—KAN TONG PO.
Assist. Manager:—LI TSE FONG.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3 % per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 % per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
[1050

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

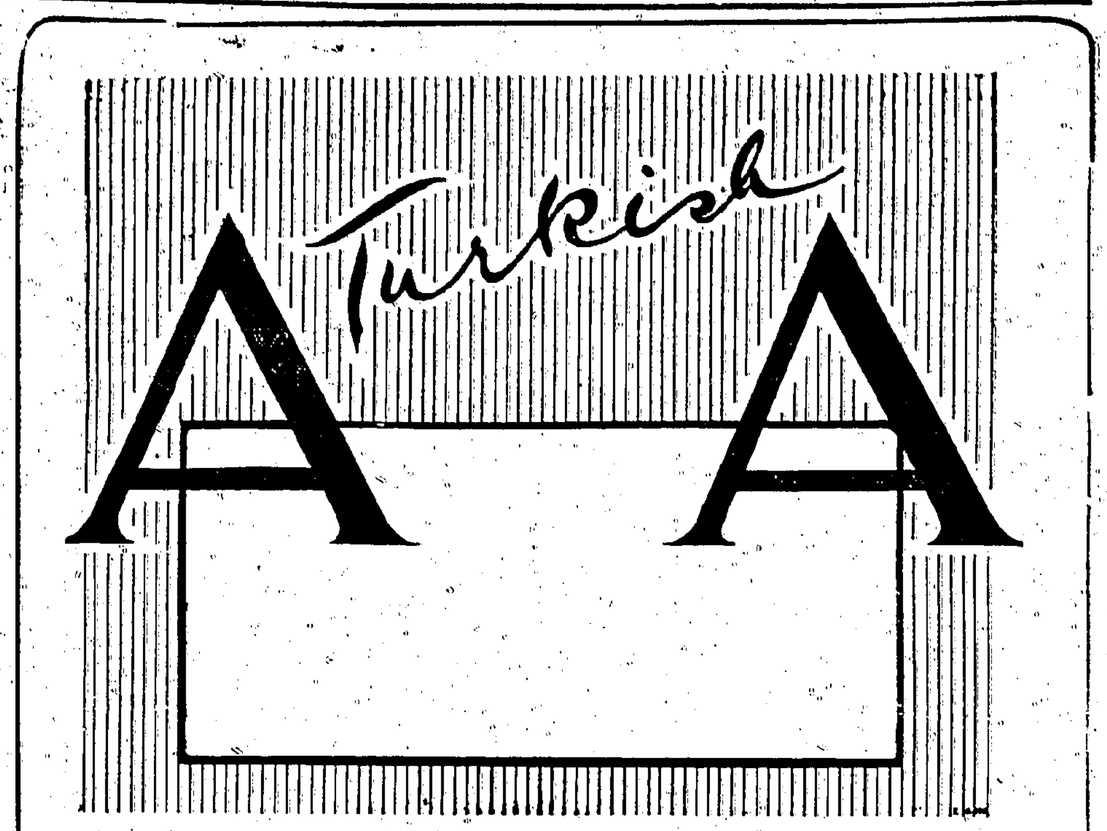
Head Office:—6, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. 903



AN EXTRA GOOD TURKISH CIGARETTE AT A NOMINAL PRICE

Sold in tins of 100 & 50 Cigarettes and Also in boxes of 10's.

With or without Cork Tips.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital	F. 75,000,000
Paid Up ...	F. 37,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., F. 25,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)	

Chairman of the Board of Directors — André Berthelot
General Manager — A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:

Marseilles	Canton
Peking	Saigon
Shanghai	Haiphong
Tientsin	Yunnanfu
Hongkong	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Foochow

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 10th, 1919. [65

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	...	£1,500,000
Subscribed "	...	1,500,000
Paid-up "	...	750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest	...	785,700

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	KualaLumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [54

THE BANK OF CHINA
中國銀行

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	... ...	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... ...	$12,279,800
Reserve Funds	...	3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haiting, Tungchow. (NORTH): Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien, Niulanzan, Hsuanhua. (CHIHLI): Tientsin, Paotingfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Cholushsien, Weinsien. (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Haho, Hsinmingfu, Tsonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien (HUPEH): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIANGSU): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih, Huchowfu, Tungchow, SOUTH): Tsinkiangpo. (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. (SHANSI): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. (HONAN): Kaifung, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien, (KWANGTUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. (FUKIEN): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. (CHEKIANG): Hanchow, Shaoshing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen (KIANGSI): Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintenchen, Chian. (ANHWEI): Wuhu, Ankiang Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. (SZECHUEN): (KWEICHOW): Kweiyangfu, (SHANSI): Sianfu, Hangchungfu. (SUIYUAN): Kweihwating, Paotowchen (TSAHAR): Kalgan, Fengchen, (URGA): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1919. 371

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	... ...	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	£2,100,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	
£1,500,000, at 2/—=	$15,000,000
Silver	$21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Ross Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 6th, 1919.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	... ...	Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves	... ...	" 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir Nationa d'Escompte de Paris; Credi Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong October 21st 1918

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